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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

No U. S. Inflation Is Expected

Policy Forces Silver Action

German Pastors May Take Oath

Italy Does Not Aid Hapsburgs

Indians Make Wild Rain Dance

Africa Yields Johnsons Film

WASHINGTON studies the effects of President Roosevelt's order nationalizing silver. Estimates are that there may be 200,000,000 ounces of silver available, which at the stated price of 50.01 cents an ounce would cost the Government over $100,000,000. Before silver could reach the 16-to-1 ratio once called for by its advocates the price would have to go to $2 an ounce. If 200,000,000 ounces are taken in, about $250,000,000 in silver certificates could be issued under the law permitting the Treasury to value its white metal at $1.29. London and Paris see America's nationalization of silver stimulate higher prices on the stock exchange. China prepares to slap an embargo on silver shipments if needed—It wants no skyrocketing of a metal necessary to its economic life.

¶ Washington inflationists hail the silver action with enthusiasm, but soon note a diminishing significance in it. The disposition is to regard it calmly as no more than a natural step by which the Administration carries on its financial program. When silver reached 49½ cents the Treasury was faced with abandonment of its silver purchase program or nationalization—So the door may be open to neither inflation nor extensive speculation.

¶ Germany sees Reichsbishop Müller follow his promise to the World Baptist Alliance not to interfere with German "free" churches with an effort to crush opposition in his own. The National Synod of German Evangelical Church passes a law compelling from 18,000 Protestant pastors a public oath of faithful obedience to Chancellor Hitler. Church wardens and officials also must swear. All administrative power goes into Müller's hands. The independent pastors who opposed deletion of the Scriptures feel this attack—It is an effort to demolish an opposition that has stood like a rock for a year.

¶ Italian official circles brand report that Italy is benevolently considering restoration of the Hapsburgs in Austria as untrue. Also, the Italian Government is giving no encouragement to the alleged aspirations of Archduke Otto for the hand of King Victor Emmanuel's youngest daughter. The Quirinal's position is announced as opposed to a Hapsburg restoration which, while it might prevent anschluss with Germany, would offend the Little Entente—Europe lets the finger of romance direct it onto a politically wrong road.

¶ Igaliko, Greenland, where Leif Ericsson was born, welcomes Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, U. S. Minister to Denmark. The first woman of her nation to hold so high a diplomatic post comes to honor Ericsson, whom Norsemen and others claim to be the discoverer of America. At a mountain crest between two fjords the official party is met by King Sebulon and the Igaliko villagers. They raise a chorus of greeting in the greatest viking ruins in Greenland—Whereafter Mrs. Owen will dutifully come home in the cutter Cayuga to tell her interesting story.

¶ Gary, Okla., watches hundreds of painted Indians perform the barbaric animal dance as part of their appeal to the great Manitou to send rain. Heads and hides of big game of the plains, preserved for generations, are used in this dance of last resort to save the game from perishing and the red hunters from going without meat. These leaping aborigines, registering in their appeal their consciousness that something is wrong, should be a valuable lesson for the paleface brother. He, too, knows something is "heap wrong"—And if he would but quiet his own twitching muscles perhaps the means of correction could dawn on his superior thought.

¶ Warsaw sees the second Poles-From-Abroad convention pass a resolution to advance their status in their adopted lands. They call upon all nations to assure their citizens, regardless of race, of equal political and civil rights and culture. Adopted citizens should consider what they are to take into the new country as closely as what they hope to receive there—The United States has had much trouble with un-American ideas and things its immigrants should never have tried to bring along.

¶ Deepest Africa sends Martin and Osa Johnson back to the United States with 160,000 film feet of amazing jungle scenes. For more than a year these courageous, intelligent explorers have been reaching inaccessible places by air. The blasé lions and rhinos of the veldt no longer dash for cover at the plit-plit, plit-plit of an airplane motor. Millions of persons will be indebted again for a thrilling, illuminating picture to this brave man and this amazingly brave little woman—The Johnsons enable even the world's weakling to strut the darkest jungles with impunity.

Depreciation of Wig Legal Tax Reduction

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

JUDGES and lawyers and all who wear judicial wigs have been given a useful income-tax tip by the disclosure in the Court of Appeal here recently that a Recorder once claimed a rebate for "wear and tear to wig."

"Was the claim allowed?" inquired the Master of the Rolls, when the case was mentioned.

"Yes," counsel replied, "one shilling a year."

Il Duce Frowns On Otto's Hope To Gain Throne

Monarchist Restoration in Austria Lacks Italy's Support

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

ROME, Aug. 10—Reports freely circulated during the past fortnight that the Italian Government is now benevolently considering restoration of the Hapsburgs in Austria as a further safeguard to Austrian independence, are described in Italian official circles today to be absolutely without foundation.

It is doubtful whether Archduke Otto will come at all to Italy as has been rumored. But if he does he will have no meetings with Premier Mussolini or with any other member of the Italian Government.

Opposed to Restoration

The attitude of Italy on the question of the Monarchist restoration in Austria has not been influenced in the least by recent events in that country and remains today exactly the same as adopted after the fall of Austro-Hungarian Empire, namely, opposition against the return of the Hapsburgs to the Austrian throne. While it is admitted the restoration in Austria might to some extent lessen the danger of "Anschluss," it would at the same time, in the Quirinal's opinion, arouse the greatest possible hostility of the Little Entente and provoke complications far more serious than those which would follow "Anschluss."

The possibility, however, of ultimate Monarchist restoration in Austria is not therefore excluded but it is emphasized that should this happen Italy's policy would be decided in full agreement with the Little Entente, France and England.

Pope Supports Present Rule

For some time past it has been rumored that Otto might marry Princess Maria, youngest daughter of the King of Italy, and it is this report which is held to be mainly responsible for the alleged change of attitude of the Italian Government on the Austrian monarchical question. Otto's aspirations, however, are receiving no encouragement from the Italian Government.

The attitude of the Vatican on the question is more difficult to define than that of the Italian Government. It is known that the Vatican generally prefers monarchical to republican régime. Since the Hapsburgs are staunch Roman Catholics, the Vatican would obviously see with pleasure their restoration to the Austrian throne. On the other hand the Vatican has been so satisfied with the policy of the Dollfuss régime and with the reforms made in the Austrian constitution that it is doubtful whether the Pope will withdraw the support hitherto given to the present régime in Austria.

Reichsbishop Gets Powers Of Dictator

Protestant Synod Makes Law Compelling Oath to Der Führer

Strong Protests

Opposition Expected to Hold Meeting Soon to Plan Future Action

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Aug. 10—Reichsbishop Ludwig Müller's promise to the World Baptist Alliance not to interfere with Germany's "free" churches has been followed by a determined effort to crush opposition within his own evangelical denomination.

At the National Synod of the German Evangelical Church, which was called together suddenly yesterday, a law was introduced to compel 18,000 Protestant pastors to take at once, and publicly, an oath of allegiance to Chancellor Adolf Hitler.

"I swear to God, all-knowing and all-holy," the oath runs, "that in my present office as a preacher of the gospel or in any other spiritual office whereto I may be called I will be faithful and obedient to the Leader of the German people and State, Adolf Hitler, and as befits a German Evangelical man I will serve the German people at all costs."

Thousands of church officials and church wardens will also be compelled to swear a similar oath of "loyalty and obedience" to Chancellor Hitler.

Storm of Protest

Introduction of this law raised a storm of protest from all sides. The opposition party objected both on religious and technical grounds. But they were tremendously outnumbered by German National Socialist Christians present. After a somewhat stormy session, which is not reported in today's German press, the law regarding the oath was passed by 48 to 11.

The National Synod of the German Evangelical Church is the body which was formed during the church elections last year. The Synod is largely National Socialist in sympathies due to the peculiar circumstances under which it was formed and due to the political excitement obtaining at the time of its formation.

The new oath introduces a somewhat paradoxical situation, for it means that German Protestant preachers must swear loyalty and obedience to a man who was born an Austrian Roman Catholic.

Hitler Was Impatient

Yesterday's step was not unexpected. It was known that the Reichsbishop had been for some time under considerable pressure from Herr Hitler, who has been impatient at the slowness wherewith church "coördination" has gone forward. The church conflict has now lasted one year, and it is not settled yet. Hence the decisive blow of the Reichsbishop delivered at yesterday's session.

The Reichsbishop's measures, especially that of enforcing the oath, are in keeping with regimentation of all public life in the National Socialist state. Protestant pastors are thus regarded as ecclesiastical soldiers of a temporal state—as indeed they have been regarded by many German religious leaders ever since the days of Luther.

The Reichsbishop justified the Hitler oath with a short speech in which he said the German Evangelical Church was faced with the task

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Builders of Dikes Against Flood and Drought

China Has Its Own Immemorial Version of the Steam Roller

The Seven-Man "Flapper," Shown at the Left in Mid-Air, Is Used to Tamp the Loose Silt Into Hard Dikes. Another Crude Method of Dike-Building Is Illustrated at the Upper Right, Where Dirt Is Being Scraped Up and Carried in Baskets. Several Leaders in Relief Work at the Saratsi Irrigation Project Are at the Lower Right. They Are, From Left to Right, Dr. Kelly, Gen. Fu Tso-yi, Dean Johnson, C. C. Chang, and the Rev. Mr. Verstraeten.

Famine in China Spurs Endeavor Against Drought

Relief Commission Builds Dikes and Projects for Irrigation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — China's latest drought and famine, reported to be affecting 500,000 men, women and children in Anhwei Province and millions throughout the country, again calls attention to the need for more irrigation, flood control and road building.

Thoughtful Chinese have been increasingly focussing their attention on the possibility of opening up new areas of their crowded country to productivity through irrigation projects and road building.

Work of the China International Famine Relief Commission under these headings, which has been conducted for years as an important adjunct to the relieving of hunger by providing employment for money or food, has attracted the attention of many provincial leaders and evoked considerable coöperation on the part of both the local authorities and the National Government at Nanking.

It frequently happens that both irrigation and road work can be linked with the direct disaster-prevention enterprise of dike building, which is necessary in many parts of China where floods are frequent. Irrigation and flood prevention, of course, go hand in hand under the general aim of putting water where it can be profitably employed and keeping it away from places where it will harm persons or property.

Roads on Dikes

Roads, broad and suitable for motor traffic, are frequently constructed along the tops of dikes, the process entailing little extra work and ensuring easy gradients and a parallel to China's ancient waterborne traffic.

It is easy to employ unskilled Chinese labor in these enterprises, because much of the work can be done by methods strange to the Occidental, accustomed as he is to the use of steam shovel, steam roller and caterpillar tractor.

Carrying of earth for either roads or dikes, for example, is usually in wicker baskets. Large crews of men

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Leading Countries of World Mark Time and Await Effect Of U. S. Nationalizing Metal

European Stability Hangs on Whether U. S. Will Buy Metal Abroad

Price Is Reported Already Advancing

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 10 — European countries still on the gold standard, headed by France, will find their balances in a precarious position on account of repercussions from President Roosevelt's policy of buying silver, in the opinion of experts here.

The pound is controlled artificially, but its position may become acute in other countries, it is thought. As a result of pressure of the undervalued dollar, sterling-dollar exchange has fallen sharply from 5.04 yesterday to 5.09 this morning. The price of silver is already rising toward the American level. This morning it reached 1s. 11d. from yesterday's 1s. 9d. per ounce.

Chief stress is laid here on the possibility of Mr. Roosevelt having to buy large stocks of silver from abroad. Experts said if the President buys from abroad it will stabilize European prices at the present high figure. If not, silver prices are expected to fall again on markets outside of America.

The general opinion here is that Mr. Roosevelt's action will make foreign trade competition keener by aiding American exporters.

There is a strong divergence of opinion on the possible effects to China and India. It is believed by one section that high silver prices will put China at a disadvantage by depressing prices, thus lowering the peasant's income and impairing China's buying power.

Others declare that the peasants will use holdings of silver to buy goods. Both sections consider this latter result possible in India. India now is really a gold standard country but has widely scattered holdings of silver.

World Silver Centers Watch the Situation With Mixed Feelings

By the Associated Press

World silver centers are both pleased and perplexed over America's "nationalization" of the metal.

The belief prevails in some centers that the United States would have to do much buying abroad, with a resultant boost in the price of silver.

Interpretation of President Roosevelt's action as inflationary forced down, temporarily at least, the price of the dollar on some world markets.

TORONTO—Mr. Paul Leduc, Ontario Minister of Mines, said "the greatest benefit will be the feeling of security which the producers have that 50 cents will be the minimum price."

During 1933 the price for Canadian silver averaged about 37.83 cents an ounce.

Wheat advanced to new high prices for the year at Winnipeg. Mining shares climbed on the Toronto stock exchange and the United States dollar was depressed at Montreal.

MEXICO, D. F.—Silver specialists predicted a continued rise in the price of silver because of limited world production, not because of the United States' move.

America will be forced to buy heavily abroad to carry out its program, they agreed. Bankers said the step meant important financial benefits to Mexico, asserting this

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Nothing New or Startling Washington Says in Action on Silver

Just Ordinary Step In New Money Plan

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—The first market price of silver since the Government announced nationalization of the metal was announced today by Handy & Harmon at 49¾ cents a fine ounce, up ½ cent from the quotation yesterday, announced shortly before the Government order.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10—As the capital began to assess and digest yesterday's nationalization of silver, the incident began to assume diminishing significance here.

The early enthusiastic reception accorded it by inflationists led by Senator Elmer Thomas (D.) of Oklahoma was sharply discounted by authoritative interpretation, which insisted it is nothing more than a necessary mechanical procedure which makes no fundamental change in the existing monetary policies of the Administration.

Most significant is the assurance from high treasury sources that the nationalization step and the licensing order for the purchase of industrial silver does not apply to newly imported silver.

Newly Mined Metal Exempt

Newly mined domestic silver is also exempt from provisions of the nationalization order. It may still be delivered to the mints for government purchase at 64½ cents an ounce under the Silver Purchase Act of Dec. 21, 1933.

The official explanation of the step is that it was forced on the Treasury by the steady rise in silver quotations to within a half a point of the legal limit of 50 cents an ounce which the Treasury may pay for silver under act of Congress.

When the price reached 49½ the Treasury was faced with the alternative of abandoning the silver purchase program—a step which would

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Theft of Weapons Stirs Government To Prompt Action

War Department Urged to Protect Matériel in Guard Armories

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10—Closely after it was reported that pro-Nazi organizations on the Pacific coast are armed with military weapons, the Department of Justice dispatched an urgent request to the War Department seeking its cooperation in stopping thefts of arms and ammunition from national guard armories.

At the same time that its request to the War Department was announced, the Department of Justice also made public startling facts as to the number of weapons stolen from armories during recent years. Justice officials indicated that apparently such stores of weapons are so badly guarded that they provide convenient and easily accessible arsenals for gangster and criminal elements—and perhaps also for private army groups.

The War Department was expected today to ask state governors to take steps to protect the war matériel under their state jurisdiction more adequately. While national guard armories are subject to state jurisdiction, the War Department is in a position to make suggestions for the protection of equipment which in many instances is federal property.

Runs Into High Figures

According to Mr. William Stanley, acting Attorney-General, the loot from national guard armories since Jan. 1, 1932, now totals 1027 pieces of arms and large quantities of ammunition, while there may have been thefts not yet brought to the attention of the federal officials.

Mr. Stanley was unable to state as a fact that all of this stolen matériel had gone into the hands of gangsters. He explained that its disposition was known only in cases which have resulted in arrests. But so many national guard arms have been found in captured gangster arsenals that it is assumed the majority has found its way sooner or later into criminal hands.

The suggestion that pro-Nazi or Fascist semi-military groups are arming themselves at the expense of United States property injects a new issue into the situation.

List of Matériel Taken

The loot from national guard armories was tabulated by the Justice Department as follows:

Forty-five caliber automatic pistols, 940.
Thirty caliber rifles, 28.
Thirty caliber automatic rifles, 49.
Machine guns, 10.
Forty-five caliber pistol ammunition, 15,960 rounds.
Thirty caliber rifle ammunition, 7150 rounds.

Recovered by the Justice Department thus far have been:

Automatic pistols, 211.
Rifles, 5.
Automatic rifles, 14.
Pistol ammunition, 1000 rounds.
Rifle ammunition, 250 rounds.

The 1027 pieces were stolen in the course of 74 armory robberies in 29 states. Texas has had 9 robberies, with a loss of 203 pistols; Missouri 5, entailing a loss of 106 pieces, and Oklahoma 5 with a loss of 56. Georgia lost 86 pieces in 4 robberies. North Carolina 41 in 4 thefts and Kansas 90 in 3 armory entries. California is among 12 states which have had only one robbery each.

President Back At Desk Ready For Next Move

Watches to Note Effect of Silver Edict and New Deal Plans

Marks Turning Point

Must Meet Problem of Japanese Voting Strength in Hawaii

By Erwin D. Canham

Chief of the Washington Bureau of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 — The Government of the United States returned to Washington at 11:50 a. m. today.

President Roosevelt, who to a degree is that Government, was at his desk in the White House after an absence of just under six weeks. He has sailed some 12,300 miles, visited three foreign countries, three overseas possessions of the United States, the Territory of Hawaii, and returned across the Continent in an intensive 3400-mile swing. No President has done such things to this extent before.

The trip's climax, and indeed possibly the most important milestone of the Roosevelt Administration, came at Green Bay, Wis., yesterday when the President informed the nation over the radio networks that the New Deal will press forward along increasingly aggressive liberal lines.

This was a turning point in the Administration's history, and fresh from that declaration, the President returns to Washington. Future developments here at the center of government, therefore, and in all the spokes of the wheel that reach east, west, north and south, are to be understood in the light of the Green Bay commitments.

New Deal Bursts Into a Sprint

For many months now, the nation had wondered and leaders had asked whether the Administration would turn to Left or to Right. Many indications were that it would go moderately Rightward. Compromise marked all the final legislative bargains of the Seventy-third Congress.

Men friendly to the interests of big business and finance were appointed to the two last important jobs: Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy as chairman of the Stock Exchange Commission, and Mr. James E. Moffett as administrator of the Housing Act. The licensing clauses lapsed. The NRA seemed to be tapering off. Every effort was made to reassure the fringe.

But now, the President breathes fresh energy into his reformist cohorts. The New Deal, far from slowing down to a walk, bursts into a sprint.

To cushion the shock which this would have undoubtedly brought to the stock market, the President carefully arranged to release the silver-nationalization order at precisely the same moment. Thus the markets received downward and upward impulsions at once. Leaders, attracted by the speculative allure of the silver order, failed to become morbid over the Green Bay speech.

Timed His Hits Well

The net result was that the President's declarations of further experimentation circulate freely to their intended audience—the "average man" in the highways and byways of the nation, without the usual fireworks in Wall Street.

Nothing better illustrates the unerring time-sense of the Roosevelt Administration. Invariably important developments are arranged on a schedule that overlooks almost nothing. The silver decree, for example, apparently was ready ever since the President approached American shores at Portland, Ore. It was held up until the precise moment of the deflationary Green Bay speech. The conclusion seems obvious.

What the next phase will be is not so clear. The Administration has always tried to hold the balance. Therefore it would seem that after nailing the New Deal's flag of persistent experiment and public control of business to the mast, the President might haul in the ship's sails so that its voyage will not be too turbulent.

During the next fortnight, through which he intends to stay in Washington before going to Hyde Park, a steady stream of news is to be expected. But it is likely to be of a reassuring nature.

Lull Before the Storm

And then another quiet period will come that will probably last during September. Of course, in the meantime, many primary elections will be held all over the country, and the final campaign will be gathering steam.

The President's trip falls into four parts. First was the overseas cruise. This was significant, first for the friendly contacts it promoted with American insular possessions and the Latin-American nations, second for the sweeping national-defense and racial problems which the President studied in Hawaii, and finally for the period of meditator it afforded the Chief Executive during which he worked out the future lines of his Administration, as forecast at Green Bay.

The Latin-American contacts are not to be forgotten in their important bearing on political tranquillity and economic rapprochement in the Western Hemisphere. But in Hawaii the President came up against a challenging problem. The islands are

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Vote Asked on Geneva League

Milk: New Deal or Raw Deal?

Vertical Unions Face A. F. of L.

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

Labor

Vertical or Horizontal?

Should federation charters be granted to so-called "vertical" unions, those covering industries rather than trades?

The Massachusetts branch of the American Federation of Labor, nearing the end of its convention in Boston today, argued long and loud on this moot question. If such a plan is adopted the traditional federation policy of horizontal, or guild, organization would, at least in Massachusetts, suffer perhaps irreparable damage.

A vote on a resolution providing the granting of charters in such cases, and the election of officers, was expected late today.

This morning the federation delegates adopted a resolution demanding that the State Public Utility Commission be chosen by popular vote instead of by the Governor. It was contended that the commission has failed "to enforce laws relating to workers in monopolistic public utilities industries."

World Affairs

League Referendum

Voters in seven Massachusetts representative districts may have an opportunity to say what they think of the League of Nations in the state election this fall.

Today papers were filed with the Secretary of State asking that the question of United States membership in the League be put on the ballots in these districts as a means of instructing congressional representatives.

The districts: Second and third Berkshire; seventh and ninth Norfolk; seventh Hampden; first Worcester; second Middlesex.

The necessary 200 signatures were affixed, and as soon as these are certified the Secretary of State will prepare to put the question on the voting blanks in these sections.

The question: Shall the representatives of the General Court from —— district be instructed to vote to request the President and the United States Senate to enter into full coöperation and membership in the League of Nations, with the explanatory reservation that the United States shall not engage in war with any nation, except by vote of Congress as provided by the United States Constitution, and such other reservations as they deem wise."

Milk

New Deal in Another Test

The New England farmer was supposed to have obtained a new

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Things Present

Among the birds, the male is the one that sports the gaudy plumage. Have men lost their flair for finery? No, some learned ones declare, they have merely lost their courage; and they document their contention by betraying to the world that when men are locked within the safe confines of a lodge room they deck themselves out plentifully. Read the editorial "Lace Ruffles for Men."

In shopping for blankets the average housewife is often inclined to base her selection on beauty and lightness instead of strength and warmth. Some helpful suggestions are contained in "How to Choose Blankets," on the Women's Activities Page.

Students of French might enjoy comparing the article and translation on the Home Forum Page.

And Things to Come

Saturday brings the Progress in Education Page, with its Parent Column and the You and the Law series; the Interior Decoration and Antiques Page; News of Art, Music, and the Theater Page; Mr. Perrin's "North . . South . . East . . West" the weekly World News Map; and the final tabulation of ballots in the What Do You Read? survey.

Twenty See Loch Ness Monster In Month's Vigil--Or Did They?

LONDON, Aug. 10 (AP)—Yes, there is a Loch Ness monster—if you accept the findings of Sir Edward Mountain.

The reported presence of the mysterious marine animal in the Scottish lake had piqued the public curiosity for many months, along with the curiosity of Sir Edward, a leading business man.

Determined to get to the bottom of the thing, he organized a party of 20 watchers. After peering into the lake for a month they report that beyond doubt Loch Ness harbors some "unidentifiable monster."

Sir Edward's watchers agree that the creature has a relatively small head, shows "two or three" humps near the surface, and moves with such remarkable speed through the water that he, she or it sets up a big wash.

During the month, the patient observers said, they were rewarded 21 times by glimpses of the animal. But they are not yet fully satisfied and will continue the look-out for another week, hoping to get good photographs.

Atlanta Urges TVA To Bring Cheap Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 10—The city council of Atlanta passed a resolution authorizing its assistant city attorney, Mr. Jack E. Savage, to contact TVA authorities with a view to procuring power from the TVA for the city, at the regular meeting of the council Aug. 7.

The resolution, signed by Mayor James L. Key, was presented by Alderman J. Charlie Murphy of Atlanta, and contained information purporting to show that power from the TVA could be supplied Atlanta at a much lower rate than consumers now pay under the present system of private distribution.

President Takes Up New Tasks

Compliance With Codes Pushed

Next Winter's Relief Planned

Extension of Federal Aid for Artists, Musicians and Actors Under Way—Roosevelt Congratulates Train Crew—Treasury Postpones Permits

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10—Government desks were figuratively cleared today as the federal establishment readied itself to receive the new assignments President Roosevelt has been preparing during his absence and promising in his speeches.

The clean-up job of the past month is nearly finished. NRA today announced signature of its 500th code and prepared to transfer the bulk of its attention toward new problems. The Emergency Relief Administration has mopped up most present tasks except the drought, and is ready to look ahead to the coming winter relief problem. The AAA has revised its crop-control conceptions, and is preparing new plans for presidential approval.

On all sides one senses the completion of a phase of the New Deal. The President's departure was the signal to clean up. His return is the signal for new drives toward new goals about to be revealed. His train arrived after a record run from Chicago. The capital expects new jobs to get under way after a record appraisal of the present situation and swift decisions for the future.

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Rushing Home: The Presidential special, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad from Chicago, broke all the line's records for the run of 786 miles, although the train crew was specifically enjoined by President Roosevelt last night not to exceed speed limits on any stretch of the track.

The time was 16 hours and 14 minutes for 786 miles and is supposed to be the fastest run on the Chicago-Washington stretch. The line's crack train makes the run in 17½ hours. President Roosevelt called the engine crew to his car for congratulations.

Perhaps this is orthodox rail equipment's final defiance to the rapid onrush of streamlining, which of course sets up much higher speeds.

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NRA's Code Deadline: Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson's Aug. 10 deadline for completion of all NRA codes found 500 basic charters for industry signed and in operation. The 500th was approved late last night. Before the end of the day 119 industries not yet covered will probably be added under the spread of the Code Eagle. There will not, however, be 119 more codes.

Of the industries ready for the final step into codification, 73 have codes of their own now on the General's desk awaiting his approval. Another 31 are prepared to join other industries under existing codes, while 15 have withdrawn applicatibns for separate codes and are prepared to come under the basic code.

The codification task is even now far from finished, however. Ninety-seven codes are still unfinished. Apparently the deadline will be stretched to accommodate them. Of the 97 unfinished codes 72 cover food trades and miscellaneous industries on which no decision as yet has been reached. Some may be excluded from codification, others may be brought under the basic codes. Hearings are still being held on three.

The balance of 22 consists of highly specialized industries such as shipping or public utilities, each one of which presents a peculiar problem requiring considerably more time. At least with the exception of specialized problems the codification task has been nearly completed. General Johnson will soon be able to divert the bulk of his staff to compliance and leave the final completion of codes to a sort-of "mop-up" squad of specialists and experts in the problems involved.

Meanwhile the NRA's research and planning division signified the transfer of attention to code administration by beginning a detailed study of the costs to industry which code authorities and code administration constitute.

It has been estimated that this already amounts to a $100,000,000 annual burden to American business and industry. NRA officials hope to show it is less, but readily admit that the present system of codification is too complex and expensive. They are striving for simplification. General Johnson has announced his desire to reduce the total number of codes to 300. Such a contraction would spread out code authority costs and greatly reduce the burden, it is estimated.

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New Relief Program: While centering their attention at present on the drought, officials of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration are also planning ahead for next winter.

The Civil Works Administration probably will not be revived under that name, but officials are certain that some sort of broad scheme to give "real jobs instead of alms" will be needed. A program of this type will be submitted to President Roosevelt before he goes away again. Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, FERA administrator, will not be back from his European survey for about 10 days, but plans are rapidly taking shape in his absence, under the direction of Mr. Aubrey Williams, assistant administrator.

This winter white collar workers will receive more attention than they had last year. It was not until the middle of the CWA program that the necessity of providing a large number of non-pick and shovel jobs was discovered. The new plan will make adequate provision for little theater movements for unemployed actors, symphony orchestras for jobless musicians and work for needy artists and writers. In other words, by beginning its planning early, the relief administration hopes to find more worth while jobs than mere raking of leaves and ditch-digging for those who are better qualified.

Regular relief expenditures are now at low summer ebb, although there is an increasing demand from the drought area. The number of families thrown on to the relief rolls by the drought probably will not reach the peak until mid-winter. The present estimate is that 2,000,000 farm families will have to be cared for. Of the $68,000,000 allotted to the FERA for drought relief by the President only $34,916,571 has been spent to date.

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Poison Alcohol: Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, postponed indefinitely a recent Treasury order authorizing industrial alcohol manufacturers to use wood alcohol as a denaturant instead of using, as they have been since January, 1931, other non-poisonous substances.

The manufacturers had sought return to the poisonous denaturant on the ground that since repeal of prohibition and the availability of legal liquor, the poisoning of industrial alcohol no longer constituted a public danger. They said their legitimate business was being hurt by the noxious smelling substances used as substitutes for wood alcohol.

The Treasury's disposition was to grant this request. But several newspapers immediately protested that the Treasury was once again seeking to penalize the consumer of illicit liquor with fatal poison as it did in early prohibition days. Under the pressure of this charge Mr. Morgenthau has decided at least for the time being to hold the wood alcohol denaturant order in abeyance.

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Hoffman Freed in Cuba; Aided in 1931 Revolt

HAVANA, Aug. 10 (AP)—Bread cast on troubled waters of the Cuban revolution of 1931 came back to an American soldier of fortune today in the form of freedom from prison, where he was held on charges of plotting against the government.

Señor Pelayo Cuervo, Secretary of the Interior, formally notified Mr. Arthur Hoffman he would be given full liberty but his two companions, Mr. Frederick Willcox and Mr. Arthur E. Needham will be deported to the United States. All were arrested last Saturday. Señor Cuervo said veterans of the long battle against former President Machado remembered the day in 1931 when Mr. Hoffman joined the revolters at Gibara, willing to fight for the cause of the anti-Machadistas.

Gunnery Trophies Awarded

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—The gunnery trophy for fleet submarines was awarded yesterday by the navy to the Nautilus, flagship of submarine division 12, now on a cruise to Alaska and Hawaii. The Nautilus is commanded by Lieut.-Commander Paul R. Glutting of Cambridge, Mass. For "S-type" submarines, the trophy went to the S-14, flagship of division 6.

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'Tribute to Apostle of Silver'

Mexican Gift to Senator Key Pittman

Silver Copy of Aztec Calendar Stone to Be Presented by Governor Calles of Sonora, Home of Silver Mines.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—As "a tribute to the apostle of silver," Gov. Rodolfo Elias Calles, Governor of the State of Sonora, and son of Mexico's "iron man," former President Plutarco Elias Calles, has had cast a silver reproduction of the famous Aztec calendar stone, which is to be presented to Senator Key Pittman of the United States on Aug. 18.

The stone proper contains 15 kilograms of 0.970 silver, and was cast from a wooden reproduction of the calendar carved by Luis Garcia. The circular calendar, 55 centimeters in diameter, rests on a wooden base, on which has been placed a metal plaque, reading, "Tribute to the apostle of silver, Hon. Key Pittman, Senator of the United States of America, offered by Rodolfo Elias Calles, Governor of Sonora, in representation of the mining industry of Mexico. Nogales, Sonora, Mexico, Aug. 18, 1934."

The gift for Senator Pittman was about five months in the making.

Nazi Boys' Camp In U. S. Teaches 'Cleanly Living'

Leader Claims America Can Learn Much From Fatherland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 10—The aim of the sponsors of the German Nazi boys' camp near here is to teach youth who come to it to live clean lives, according to Mr. Hugo Haas director of the project, in explaining what he meant when he declared that the boys were "taught the principles and spirit of true citizenship." The Friends of the New Germany are backing the camp.

"American citizens, especially those in the larger towns and cities, are too apt to practice graft and corruption," he declared. "We seek to cure that condition, as the Nazis have eliminated it in Germany."

'No Plan of Force'

"We have no desire to use force to achieve this end," he continued, referring to the Friends of the New Germany's organization which is sponsoring the camp. "Instead, we are using education. We have here boys from four great cities—New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Buffalo—and are teaching them in the principles they should follow."

"True, we lay stress on the German language and customs in our camp routine," he added, "but these boys are of Teutonic stock, and it is right that they should know and love the Fatherland, for the United States and its inhabitants can learn much from Germany."

When asked what, specifically, America could learn from the Nazis, Mr. Haas declared they could learn from the Germans how to train their youngsters better.

"More practical things should be taught in the schools and better teachers should be obtained to teach them," he continued. "Their physical development is also neglected.

"America as a whole could and should learn the spirit of equality of true democracy from Nazi Germany. Years ago we had many different classes in the Fatherland, and justice was often a mockery. We are not advocating a one-class State such as the Communists have developed in Russia, where all are proletariats.

Praise for Germany

"Instead, we seek in America, as we have achieved in Germany, a society whose every man can choose his own means of living and yet will not, if he proves more fortunate than other people, stick up his nose at them. He will rather help them along as best he can.

"In this camp we are trying to carry out these principles. Every boy, no matter how rich or how poor his parents, pays the same rate—$2 a week, believe or not—and all are treated in exactly the same way. The boys are learning to consider each other brothers, and not until that is the case throughout the United States can citizenship here achieve the heights it has in Germany."

New York Awaits Action by Lehman On Charter Board

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—New York's charter revision commission is today marking time, waiting for Gov. Herbert H. Lehman to indicate whether he is for its continuance or disbandment.

Meanwhile the Governor refused to confirm or deny reports that he had prepared a special message for transmission to the lawmakers, now in extraordinary session, recommending that the law under which the commission was set up be repealed and another act passed authorizing a new group. This has been urged on the Governor by Mr. Alfred E. Smith, Judge Samuel Seabury and others.

The commission, which is now carrying on under the chairmanship of Mr. Richard S. Childs, held a short meeting last night, when it was decided to wait and see what Governor Lehman was going to do about it. Later Mr. Childs replied to attacks by Mr. Smith and Judge Seabury on the commission. He reviewed the commission's work from its inception and denied categorically the charge that the body was Tammany-controlled. He promised that if the commission was left alone, it would fill its depleted ranks "with the best persons obtainable of the same character and affiliations as those of the six members who have resigned, restoring the original balance of representation."

Mr. Nicholas A. Pinto, member of the commission, revealed today that he had taken a small poll of 165 persons, chosen at random, on whether or not the commission should reorganize and continue work. One hundred and ten of these thought it "might just as well fold up," while 55 thought it should carry on.

Mortgage Relief Bill Defeated in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 10—Relief for holders of guaranteed mortgage certificates has today become a party issue following defeat of the key bill in the series of mortgage relief measures in the Senate last night.

The bill, sponsored by Senator Lazarus Joseph (D) of New York, and approved by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman was defeated by a strictly party vote of 27 to 17. Only Democrats voted for the measure, which provided for a state mortgage commission of five to take over the administration of relief for guaranteed mortgage certificate holders, the Governor to name the commission. Another Joseph bill to set up guaranteed mortgage protective associations empowered to lend money on guaranteed mortgage certificates, was passed.

Mrs. Owen Welcomed By Greenland Village

GODTHAAB, Greenland, Aug. 10 (AP)—Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, United States Minister to Denmark, paid official tribute today to Leif Ericson, the Norse discoverer of America.

Accompanied by Mr. J. Daugaard-Jensen, Director of Administration of Greenland, and a party, she visited Iglaiko, where Ericson was born in the tenth century.

At a mountain crest between two fiords, the party was met by "King" Sebulon and the Iglaiko villagers, singing a chorus of welcome. The Viking ruins there are the greatest in Greenland.

New Jersey Zinc Co. Net

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—New Jersey Zinc Company reports for the June quarter net income of $994,304 after charges, equal to 51 cents a share compared with $933,002, or 48 cents a share in the second quarter last year. In the first six months net income totaled $2,086,511, equal to $1.06 a share compared with $1,370,380, equal to 70 cents a share in the first half of 1933.

World Baptists Select Texan As New President

Criticism of Aryanism Adopted as Berlin Sessions End

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Aug. 10—The Baptist World Alliance conference closes this evening after a meeting which is generally regarded as most successful. Many delegates were particularly pleased at the opportunity they have had of telling Germany's rulers what the rest of the world thinks on such matters as discrimination against Jews, nationalism and peace.

On the subject of racialism, the Congress yesterday passed unanimously a strong resolution deploring and condemning "the violation of the law of God, our heavenly Father, through racial animosity and every form of unfair discrimination toward the Jews, toward colored people or toward subject races in any part of the world.

"This congress," the resolution went on, "urges promotion of the Christian teaching concerning respect for human and personal values, and, as the surest means of advocating the true brotherhood of all people, urges active propagation of the Christian gospel throughout the world."

Thus, the "Aryan" doctrine of National Socialist Germany received crushing condemnation at the hands of this international gathering, half of the delegates being themselves German and well-disposed toward the national Socialist régime.

Dr. J. H. Russbrooke, General Secretary of the Alliance, replied yesterday to attacks on the impartiality of foreign press representatives made by the National Socialist functionary, Herr Meretsky, in the course of a ceremonial visit paid to the Berlin Rathaus by Baptist leaders.

"While the press of no country, not even Germany, always speaks the truth," Dr. Russbrooke said, "there is a large section of the foreign press honestly seeking the truth about Germany."

The Rev. G. W. Truett of Texas was elected president of the Alliance. Dr. Truett has been presiding over the conference in the absence of the president.

Dr. Rushbrooke was reëlected Secretary-General, which post he has held continuously since 1928.

The motion picture industry as now conducted is "a moral and social liability," according to the International Commission on Moral Standards, whose report was discussed here by the conference.

The report of the commission calls vigorously for "reform and social control" of motion pictures.

Controlled by "the profit motive," the motion picture industry "grossly misrepresents," by its "adoption of sex, crime and dishonor as its prevailing themes." It pours into the minds of youth "false views of life, false principles of conduct and false ideals."

The report roundly condemns "blind" and "block" booking as "putting the public largely at the mercy of the producers." It adds, "The evil of this situation is beyond measure."

On the subject of marriage, the commission says "the ideal home is a truly Christian home and it cannot be built upon a foundation half Christian, half pagan."

Another question dealt with by the commission was gambling, which during the last decade has increased "everywhere."

Wild Game Studied For Farm Revenue In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 10—Gold may not be hidden in New Hampshire hills, but this State is going to find out, it believes, whether or not it has been missing out in development of a natural resource.

For the first time since the start of the work last winter, the state fish and game department reveals how, with 10 years ahead of him for research, Mr. Paul Miller, junior biologist of the United States Biological Survey, hopes to have the answers to such questions as:

How much wild game will a given tract support? How can the game be increased? How large an area would an individual have to own and practice game management to make it profitable as a preserve? Is it possible that in fish and game the farmer has a secondary crop of economic importance?

On the 3000-acre Cherry Valley refuge in Washington, Mr. Miller will have an excellent opportunity to make studies of birds, their habits, their needs, etc.

Standard Oil Beats Off Manchurian Bandit Raid

MUKDEN, Manchukuo, Aug. 10 (AP)—The oil storage tanks and buildings of the Standard Oil Company of New York at Newchwang were attacked by bandits today, said a telephone message reaching the company's Mukden office.

Apparently the raiders were beaten off, but the guard around the company's installation was reinforced in preparation for another onslaught.

The raid followed closely upon receipt of a letter reaching the Mukden office of the company signed by seven bandit chieftains demanding $10,000.

Rubber Code Called Failure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 10—National Recovery Administration codes of fair competition have failed to benefit or stabilize the rubber industry, in the opinion of Mr. Harvey S. Firestone, chairman of the board of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., who was in Pittsburgh on a business visit this week.

Reichsbishop Gets Powers Of Dictator

(Continued from Page 1)

of creating new outward forms. He said: "We must build a really united strong church for the Leader and his future tasks. He has stood behind us and he has recognized what has been done so far and he has given his approval of what has been done. My wishes are that we should go forward with knowledge of our responsibility to God and should listen to his voice, which we recognize in the events of our time, and that we should do all we can for our people, for our fatherland and for the new German Evangelical Church.

Another important law was rushed through the Synod, placing all administrative power in the hands of Bishop Müller and his ecclesiastical ministry. Through this law the Reichsbishop becomes legally what he has attempted to be in the past that is virtual dictator of German Protestantism. One clause says: "The Reichsbishop can give instructions to regional bishops and to other church organizations." However, it is stated that creeds and religious worship may be arranged by regional churches themselves. But all legislative power is now vested completely in the hands of the ecclesiastical ministry of which Bishop Müller is head.

Retroactive

Another law confirms as strictly legal and binding all measures Bishop Müller has taken up to date in his task of "coördinating" the various churches into one great church. There has been some doubt whether the civil courts would confirm the binding quality of these measures.

The law has a special significance in relation to those hundreds of pastors who have been suspended or dismissed in past months for resisting the "gleichschaltung" or "Nazification" of the church. They will now have no means of redress at all.

Another law adopted yesterday abolishes the flag of the German Evangelical Church. It is stated that such a special church flag was necessary during the "Weimar régime" in order to express the churches' antagonism and disapproval of that political system. But now that the church is one with the state, the church should only use the national flag.

In future, Protestant churches must fly both the National Socialist flag and the flag of the old imperial days, that is, the black-white-red flag. If necessary, provincial flags such as the Bavarian or Saxon may also be flown.

Free Synod Next?

Those members of the German Protestant Church who are not in the National Synod formed a "Free" Reichs Synod which met at Ulm in April and at Barmen in May. It is expected that this opposition synod, which has considerable support from the laity and which claims to be representative of the true German Protestant Church, will meet shortly in order to discuss the difficult situation brought about by the severe new legal measures ratified by the National Synod yesterday.

Although National Synod officials regard yesterday's meeting as one which heralds peace in the church conflict, it is certain that the laws will not be accepted without much protest by many thousands of German Protestants, both priests and church members.

The National Synod has only met once before—last September, when it elected the Rev. Ludwig Müller as primate. The Reichsbishop has not yet been invested, owing to the chaotic conditions obtaining in the Protestant Church here and it is now stated unofficially that the investiture may take place Sept. 16, by which time it is hoped the complete unification of the German Protestant Church will have been accomplished.

Navy to Take Radio Work of Coast Guard

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—Plans for transfer during the next month of the operation of the Coast Guard radio stations at Winthrop Mass.; New London, Conn., and Rockaway, N. Y., to the navy were outlined today at Coast Guard headquarters.

The plan provides for eventual cessation of operations at all three stations, and the continuance of the work of each at present near-by naval stations. The navy will handle the Coast Guard's radio needs on an experimental basis for two years.

The Coast Guard aircraft communications station at Cape May, N. J., however, is not included in the plan, and will continue to be operated by Coast Guard personnel. The order turns over to the navy the handling of Coast Guard radio work in the entire territory north of Washington, and does not affect the station at Cape Henry, Va., or the Coast Guard's other 12 stations. Furthermore, it does not affect the Coast Guard's 3000 miles of cable and telephone communication systems.

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Canadian Premiers Consider Basic Constitutional Changes

Dominion Chief Proposes to Broaden Powers of Federal State, to Afford Elasticity in Relief and Social Services and to Extend Jurisdiction

OTTAWA, Aug. 10 (AP)—Proposals to change the British North America Act—Canada's Constitution—will be up for consideration at the next conference of dominion and provincial governments. When the conference last month concluded, Premier R. B. Bennett suggested to the provincial premiers they meet again in October.

It was said authoritatively today that the Dominion takes the view that changes are necessary in the B. N. A. Act if it is to undertake relief and social services on a national scale. It was believed that it might be necessary to change the subsidies to the provinces as well as extend the Dominion's jurisdiction.

At the conference in January, 1933, Premier Bennett laid down proposals in an agenda to broaden the federal powers to cope with such situations.

Polish Strikers Ordered to Quit France in 2 Days

Discharge of Comrades Stirs Miners to Hold Frenchmen

PARIS, Aug. 10 (AP)—The Government took a firm stand against foreign labor agitators today by ordering 100 Polish miners who recently struck underground at Lens to leave France within 48 hours.

The expulsion order, which implied that similar summary action would be taken in the future in all such cases, will be carried out by a heavy police force which will escort the miners to the frontier.

The miners imprisoned 11 Frenchmen at the bottom of a shaft as a protest against the expulsion of two comrades on grounds of political activity.

Heavy reinforcements of police patrolled the Polish district of Lens today to prevent demonstrations.

Equal Rights Stressed

WARSAW, Aug. 10 (AP)—The Poles-from-abroad convention in session here today voted a resolution as an appeal to all nations "to assure the world of a better tomorrow" through "collaboration and peaceful relations."

The resolution said in part:

"The convention appeals to all peoples and nations of the world to assure all their citizens, regardless of their race, equal political and civic rights and the full freedom to avail themselves of all their cultural values, and expresses the firm belief that the necessity of enacting that principle will become one of the chief slogans of our era and will lead peoples and nations to a better future based upon the creative and indestructible spiritual values of mankind."

'Pocket Battleship' May Bring Germany Bid to Naval Talk

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—In view of preliminary discussions which have been taking place in London for the 1935 Naval Conference special interest attaches to the recent launching at Wilhelmshaven, of the third pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee, third of the six men-of-war which the Treaty of Versailles allows Germany to build.

Of 10,000 tons she has a speed of 26 knots and at high speed her radius of action is estimated at 10,000 miles. She carries six 11-inch guns and a whole armory of smaller guns.

The building of these "pocket battleships" has already had far-reaching effects on naval policy. France is building ships of 26,000 tons in the Dunkerque class and Italy proposes to go one better with two leviathans of 35,000 tons each, the maximum allowed under the Treaty of Washington. The launching of the Admiral Graf Spee may decide the five major naval powers to invite Germany to the 1935 naval conference.

Dare County Honors 350th Anniversary Of Roanoke Colony

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANTEO, N. C., Aug. 10—The 350th anniversary of the first English settlement in the new world and the 347th anniversary of the birth of Virginia Dare, first white child born of English parentage in America, are being elaborately celebrated this week in gala programs during the annual homecoming week of Dare County, North Carolina.

On next Friday, Saturday and Sunday evenings Dare citizens will present the week's feature programs, "The Pageant of Roanoke," depicting the birth of these United States from the earliest colonies on Roanoke Island. The original pageant was written by Miss Edith Russell and Mr. D. B. Fearing, of the Dare County Chamber of Commerce is chairman of the general committee.

The first scene shows the granting of the charter to Sir Walter Raleigh in England; and the next scene portrays the arrival of the two sea captains, Arthur Barlowe and Philip Amadas, who arrived among the Indians on Roanoke Island in 1584 and claimed the land for Queen Elizabeth. During the early part of this second scene is an Indian dance, for the last part is the religious rite of giving thanks. Gifts are exchanged later with the chieftain, Granganimeo, who came with 40 braves to welcome the white brothers.

The pageant moves with historical sequence through the scenes that deal with the coming of the colony under Ralph Lane and Sir Richard Grenville; the arrival of the John White colony; the baptism of Manteo, Indian lad; the birth of Virginia Dare; the departure of John White for England; and his tragic return to the colony site to find no trace of the colonists except the word, "Croatan" carved on a tree. The colorful closing scene points out the great fact that though lost to history these colonies really formed the foundation stones of American civilization.

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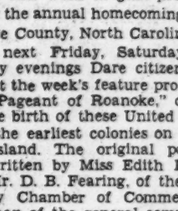
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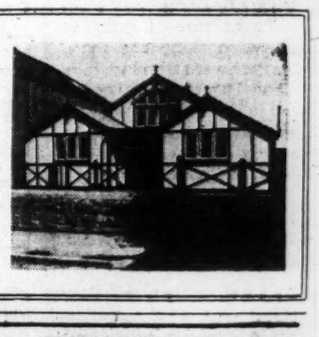

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Farm Policy Critics Agree In General on Crop Control Through National Planning

Differ as to Methods More Than in Anything Else —Need Is Shown for Educating Both the Planners and People to Change

Agricultural college representatives in the Middle West, whose names cannot be used, have frankly expressed themselves on the question of crop-production control in a series of five articles written especially for The Christian Science Monitor. The third follows.

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 10 — National planning of agriculture appears to be something on which many critics and friends of the Government's policy of controlling the production of crops can agree. The difference as to planning seems largely to concern methods in getting toward the desired goal of a better use of the land.

Why the nation should have a national agricultral policy was developed in some detail by one of the agricultural college professors replying to inquiry about crop control made recently by The Christian Science Monitor.

Favoring the surplus reduction measures of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, he observed that he regarded them as a "somewhat temporary expedient" which he felt was preliminary to the formulation of a "definite and clear-cut plan for agriculture in relation to national needs and to other industries."

Must Teach Planners

At the same time he pointed out that national planning needs more educational effort to make it successful. Even the planners, he remarked, need to be educated in planning. Some of the farm college men who question the AAA program but indorse a national soil plan emphasize education almost exclusively.

The case for the national planning of agriculture, as set forth by this individual college of agriculture expert, he outlined thus:

"Because the 6,000,000 or more units of which the agriculture of the United States is comprised, are so widely scattered and have such diverse interests, it has been impossible to develop any plan or program for agriculture. Because of these facts, it seems to me that it has become advisable for the Federal Government to take a rather vigorous hand in production control of some of the leading agricultural commodities until sufficient educational work has been done among the producers, processors, and consumers of agricultural products to permit the formulation of a planned agriculture and the passing of necessary state and federal legislation to make the operation of the plan effective.

"I believe that when a planned agriculture, program of land use, or call it what you will, is worked out, we will have available and will be using much information which is not now available, including among other things the following: What products are needed? How much of each product is needed? What qualities or characteristics are desired? Where can these products be produced to the best advantage, all things considered?

Must Plan Production

"All of this will have a very direct bearing on the outlet or market for the products of agriculture. In the past, agriculture has been developed on a policy in which production was of primary importance.

"The farmers of this country have demonstrated their ability to produce far in excess of the domestic needs. In the future, production in agriculture must be planned with reference to national consumption and the demand for our products abroad.

"If it is true that a considerable percentage of the population of this country and a larger percentage of the population of the world is underhourished and inadequately clothed, the ultimate result will be increased rather than decreased production. This will require not alone efficient production but in addition a highly developed system of marketing and distribution to the consuming public much more efficient than at present.

In view of the apparent impossibility of the American farmers organizing voluntarily and because of the chaotic conditions facing agriculture, it seems only logical that something drastic had to be done.

Should Educate People

"Personally, I am in favor of a planned agriculture but I am of the opinion that the results from planning will be disappointing unless a great deal more effort is devoted to educating the people who will be most affected by the plans, than is apparent just now. First of all, the planners must be sold on the task. Then, the idea of planning must be sold to those actually on the firing line, those who should make the plans and put them into operation.

"The land policy of the United States in the past has been one designed to transfer land from public to private ownership just as rapidly as possible. In the West, such a policy was especially undesirable. Apparently no thought was given to the distribution of the land in units of sufficient size to establish an economic enterprise. Likewise little or no consideration was given to the use which the prospective settler might make of the land. That such a policy was wasteful of our agricultural resources, there is plenty of evidence. In the absence of a land policy based on the principles of conservation, various agricultural resources have been shamefully abused, with the result that the mistakes are now being recognized and steps taken to correct the troubles.

How Results Show

Millions of dollars going into the efforts of the Federal Government to head off destructive soil erosion; other millions going into commercial fertilizers to replace natural plant-foods lost through wasteful methods of farming; in the West, the forage resources on millions of acres of grazing ruined or badly depleted through the absence of any plan designed to maintain this resource for use by the adequate number of stockmen over a long period of years; wasteful methods of harvesting the timber crop, all are illustrations of the lack of planning.

"Private or independent procedure in many cases is constructive and along conservation lines. In other cases, private or independent procedure is a perfectly cold-blooded endeavor to exploit the resources of a region and then move on to a new area and repeat. We have now reached the point where we must back up, take a look at our mistakes and proceed to work out a sane program of land use for the varied land resouces of this country If we will profit from the experiences of the past, it should be possible to construct a plan for agriculture that will make efficient use of the nation's agricultural resources.

"I am inclined to look upon the present efforts at control of agricultural production by federal agencies as a somewhat temporary expedient preliminary to the development of a rather inclusive plan for the development and use of agricultural resources in harmony with the development and use of other national resources."

Ford Turns Farm Barn Into a Factory

Ford Brought This Old Barn to Chicago From Michigan

Machinery Is Shown by Means of Which Soy Beans May Be Turned Into a Number of Valuable Products. Inset Shows a Cluster of Soy Beans From the Patch Which Grows Back of the Barn.

Ford Bean Patch Opens New Vista For U. S. Farmers

Shows How Soy Beans Can Be Processed in Barn on the Premises

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—A half acre of soy beans planted around an old unpainted barn in this city are having an audience to watch them grow this summer such as probably no other soy beans ever had.

These Asiatic legumes are actors in a drama which Mr. Henry Ford has staged. Their rôle is to show possibilities for manufacturing industrial products on the farm.

Inside an industrialized barn on the bean patch goes on the process of converting the little beans into products which can be used to make foods, automobile accessories, fuel oil, enamels, glue, soap and other commodities.

Farmers and business men with a mechanical turn of thought and imagination find this part of the exhibit fascinating. If the machinery can be made simple enough, and the uses of the soy bean extended sufficiently, the day may come when many an old barn like this one, which was brought from the Michigan township where Henry Ford was born, will resound with the whir of wheels and belts, they speculate.

From this vision of the future, they turn back to the practical exhibit of growing soy beans. The crop that is maturing here now will not affect the soy-bean market much, for if it is up to the average yield of Mr. Ford's 7400-acre farm in Michigan, it will produce when harvested only about seven bushels, and Mr. Ford is not in a hurry to convert it into cash.

Those who are cultivating it for Mr. Ford are nevertheless trying to make the harvest as fine a one as possible. Every night they water the beans with a garden hose. When the wind blows hard they bank the roots so that the beans are not blown down.

Yet with all this care the little show beans have their problems. Somehow or other, soon after they began to wave their green foliage word got round among the caterpillars that there were some nice succulent leaves to be nibbled out on the lake front, and the caterpillars weren't slow to avail themselves of the opportunity. However, the Ford farmers are already making it plain to the caterpillars that they aren't exactly welcome.

"Anyway, you ain't bothered with chinch bugs," said a rural visitor with feeling, and the Ford guide was quick to drive home an argument for his crop.

"No sir," he said. "The chinch bugs won't eat soy beans as long as they can get anything else. That's another good reason for planting them." The farmer grinned, nodded, and went out to look over the fine crop of sunflowers also growing on Mr. Ford's diminutive world's fair farm.

South Dakota Cool After Rain, But Heat Goes on Elsewhere

By the Associated Press

A cool wave en route from Alaska and northwest Canada with a cargo of relief for perspiring middle western states traveled far behind schedule Thursday and only South Dakota was able to quaff its refreshing rains and breezes.

Temperatures above 100 again were commonplace as cloudless skies permitted the sun to make an unobstructed sweep of drought ridden farm lands.

Missouri, which with Kansas has borne the brunt of the current heat wave, again was the focal point of attack. Rains accompanied the cool wave at Sioux Falls, Yankton, Mitchell, Brookings and Watertown, S. D. Des Moines, Iowa, had a reading of 102 degrees. When the thermometer recorded 100 at Oklahoma City it was the thirty-sixth consecutive day of temperatures there about or equal to the 100 mark.

The Southwest shared in the heat wave. It was 102 at Phoenix, while Dallas had an even 100 and Tucson 102. Showers fell in northern Utah and southern Idaho. The temperature at Salt Lake City was 81. The Pacific Coast enjoyed mild weather.

Rain and overcast skies today broke the hot wave in Nebraska. A two-inch cloudburst at Angora flooded creeks, washed out roads and swept away bridges. Rain fell over much of western Nebraska.

Between 15 and 20 families were driven from their homes in Morehead, Ky., today by floods due to tremendous rains that were reported to have extended through Rowan and Carter counties as far east as Grayson.

Missourians Fight Heat By Chilling Bed Clothes

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 10—For the benefit of those who have been wondering how Missourians sleep with the temperature 100 and higher 24 hours a day:

A woman in St. Joseph, Mo. wrote a friend here that they pack their pillows and bed clothes in the ice box from early afternoon to bedtime, then they make their beds hastily and try to go to sleep before the bed warms up again.

Huey Long Fails In Effort to Rule City Police Force

Act Calling for Choice of New Board Voided at New Orleans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 10—The attempt of the Senator Huey P. Long political machine to wrest control of the police department from Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley fell yesterday in the face of a civil district court decision. Civil Judge Nat W. Bond held the act which would have given control to the Senator to be unconstitutional.

The bill calling for reorganization of the police board through appointment of new members chosen by various civic and business clubs along with Tulane and Loyola Universities was passed under the influence of Senator Long at the recent session of the State Legislature

Judge Bond cited several reasons for declaring the Act unconstitutional In issuing an injunction restraining the new board from functioning, he said the Act took the rights away from the electorate, took normal control of government away from duly elected municipal officials and gave exclusive rights to which they are not entitled to these various clubs.

In the meantime the struggle for political supremacy between the Long and Walmsley machines abated. Extra city police called out to guard the City Hall continued while the national guard remained in possession of the registration office. Civic, business and professional clubs, which seek to bring about a peace pact between the two factions, continued their efforts.

The Young Men's Business Club, following the adoption of a resolution, dispatched telegrams to both Mayor Walmsley and Gov. Oscar K. Allen, urging that their belligerent activities cease at the earliest possible moment. In reply to this telegram Mayor Walmsley declared he was ready to call off his police the moment the danger of a threatened attack by the militia on City Hall definitely ended. No word was received from the Governor.

In a two-hour radio speech Senator Long paid but passing attention to the present "feud" and for most part dedicated himself to discussion of national affairs. He maintained that President Roosevelt was molding his policies in line with those of himself.

"Yes, sir," the Senator declared, "the President is getting better. And the more measures of Huey Long and Wheeler and Elmer Thomas he adopts, the better he will get."

While he made no definite assertion, Senator Long intimated that he saw no hope for immediate demobilization of troops.

Beef Canning Program Is Expanded in Kansas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan.—The Kansas Emergency Relief Committee has expanded its beef canning program to take care of 100,000 head of cattle instead of the 50,000 announced previously, Mr. John G. Stutz executive director, announced. The estimated value of the canned products will amount to approximately $2,000,000, it was said.

Beef canning began at Parsons, Aug. 1, and the Topeka plant will open about the fifteenth. Work relief labor is being used for all canning operations, except for necessary supervisory positions.

Sail to Spain Ends Near Start

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Aug. 10 (AP)—None the worse for his three days at sea in a 10-foot boat, in which he set out from here last Monday to sail across the Atlantic to Spain, Mr. Alfred Lustinger, Florida sailor, drifted ashore at Flagler Beach, 20 miles north of here yesterday, 72 hours since starting.

Anti-Vivisectionists To Fight Serum Test On New York Orphans

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 10—Prepared to appeal to the highest court in the country if necessary, the National Anti-Vivisection Society here today announced it would make a test case of the proposal of New York doctors to use 12 orphan children as subjects for experimentation with a new serum, should the New York Courts not prevent such action.

The background of the case was given today by Mr. Clarence E. Richard, managing director of the society. "In July," he said, "several New York physicians vaccinated themselves with anti-infantile paralysis serum and declared the experiments were successful. Then they announced a plan to ask the courts for permission to use six orphan boys and six orphan girls for further tests. It is this proposal which the anti-vivisectionists plan to fight in the courts.

"One of two things is certain, either the New York doctors who plan to use these children as human guinea pigs have short memories or they do not read the daily papers," he said.

"On June 25 newspapers all over the United States carried a story from Hoaldsburg, Calif., reporting that Dr. Byron L. Baldwin of that city had used this same 'monkey fluid' on his two healthy sons. In a few hours the younger son died. The California doctor admitted there was nothing wrong with the boys until they were inoculated. It is difficult to reconcile this with statements of the New York experimenters that the vaccine is 'perfectly harmless.'"

Photo Process Plant To Open in Toronto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Interest in photography is expected to be stimulated by three-dimensional photographs, a new method to which any picture lends itself. This is the assertion of Mr. C. Townsend of the Sculpto Art, Ltd., of London, who originated this work. Mr. Townsend plans to establish a factory here, to employ from 100 to 200 girls who finish these photographs.

These protographs are executed in metal, the trade name being the "prim," portraits in relief and metal, he explained. The product of British natural scientists and craftsmen, several examples of the work were brought to the city, reproductions of well-known Canadians and scenes, which proved of interest.

In a reproduction of an old Freemason's certificate, dated 1783, the writing was finely reproduced, with the seal and engraved decorations raised slightly in relief. Fragile documents may be preserved by this process, as the finished products are indestructible.

Flood of Telegrams Congratulates Hoover

PALO ALTO, Calif., Aug. 10 (AP)—Forgoing any elaborate celebration, former President Hoover observed his sixtieth birthday at his Stanford University campus home today.

Only a few friends will be present at the family dinner, where not even a birthday cake will mark the occasion that brought congratulatory letters and telegrams from friends and associates in all parts of the world. Though the former President plans to observe the anniversary in a simple manner, the Hoover household was alive with activity, preparing for the marriage of Miss Mildred Hall, secretary to Mrs Hoover, and Mr. Allen Campbell, Hollywood school-teacher and son of former Gov. Thomas E. Campbell of Arizona.

Truck Employers Say Board Favors Side of Strikers

Situation at Minneapolis Quiet, Pending Ruling on Martial Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 10—The trucking strike situation was quiet yesterday, awaiting the decision of the United States District Court on an application for injunction against martial law.

It was announced that a demand for the recall of the two federal mediators has been made. The employers charge the conciliators are partial to the strikers and ask that new representatives be sent.

Crowds jammed the courtroom to hear the arraignment of military occupation of the city, and its defense by the Governor of the State and commander-in-crief of the National Guard, Mr. Floyd B. Olson.

Fate of the strike rests on the decision of the court. Should an injunction be granted, it is felt that Governor Olson will elect to withdraw the troops rather than defy the court or to fight the case further.

If the injunction is refused there is possibility of a quick settlement of the strike, chiefly because truck operators in increasing numbers are signing a pledge to abide by settlement proposals offered by the two federal mediators, the Rev. Francis Haas, representing the National Labor Board and Mr. E. H. Dunnigan, representing the Department of Agriculture. This movement is directly contrary to the desires of 166 of the city's largest employers banded together for united action.

There are now nearly 2500 firms on the list of these willing to grant an increased minimum pay and to negotiate with any organization their employees may choose to represent them.

In his answer to the plea for an injunction, the Governor declared that any attempted interference by the court in the carrying out of the laws of the State of Minnesota is an invasion by a branch of the Federal Government of the rights of the State. He asserted he instituted martial law, "not to move trucks in the city of Minneapolis, but to protect the lives of all the people."

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Republican Attack on New Deal Directed at 'Fruitless Spending' And Infringement of Liberty

Chairman Fletcher Calls Blue Eagle a 'Badge of Industrial Servitude'—Tells Illinois Convention Farm Aid Is Disappointing

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 10 (AP)—Mr. Henry P. Fletcher, national chairman of the Republican Party, called on the country yesterday for a "verdict on the New Deal" on Nov. 6.

From the platform of the Republican state convention here, in what has been regarded as the party's national challenge, Mr. Fletcher stigmatized the Blue Eagle of the NRA as a "badge of industrial servitude" and lambasted the farm program as a "tragic disappointment."

Leaders of both parties watched the chairman's choice of weapons and his mode of attack. His address, delivered in the heart of the midwest's prairies, was expected to declare the issues on which the Republicans will do battle for more Congresional seats.

"Dangerous Experiments" Charged

Mr. Fletcher accused the Administration of fruitless spending and charged it had launched "dangerous experiments," but he centered his attack on the farm relief efforts. While building his party's case against the Administration, he put a new bird into the national political figure. It was the "black crow." He said:

"Suppose, in order to compel all farmers to come in under the AAA, it decides to . . . decree that all those who do not paint a black crow on their barnyard gate will get no government money.

"This may sound like a lot of political hooey, but it is no more fanciful than what has been done with the Blue Eagle—the badge of industrial servitude."

He told the convention crowd that the farmer has suffered, rather than benefited, from the recovery activities.

"The New Deal's NRA," he declared, "has strangled its AAA."

In keeping with his announced subject, "the New Deal and American Ideals," Mr. Fletcher charged that the Roosevelt program had done 'psychological' damage to the country.

He declared it had undermined "the morale of our people." Saying that "millions" are being "lured and seduced" into depending upon the Government for their livelihood, he added:

"American liberty ought not to be sold, even to one's government."

Admitting that farm prices have increased since May, 1933, when the Agricultural Adjustment Act became a law, Mr. Fletcher declared that the rise has been more than offset by a rise in the price of manufactured goods, and called the crop control program "thinly veiled Government control," and an "alien principle."

After tolling off a whole catalogue of charges, the G. O. P. spokesman accused the Democratic Party of violating its campaign promises by "weird" innovations in government. He declared:

"The Republican Party demands that the substitutes which the Administration is now offering for scund, economic governmental policies be abandoned, and there be a return to common sense and constitutional government."

One in Six Aided

In his attack on the financing of recovery measures, Mr. Fletcher charged the Administration with "unprecedented profligacy," and contended that the expenditures had yet shown no results.

"The expenditure of public funds has reached the point that reliable authorities state one person out of every six in the United States is receiving Government support in one form or another," he said.

"The Administration characterizes this as 'priming the pump.'

"There might be some shadow of excuse for this . . . if there were some indication that the pump were going to begin operating on its own. But there is no such indication.

"The danger now is that in obtaining funds with which to prime the pump we are drying up the streams of private resources and public credit."

Some of the Republican advocate's sharpest phrases were hurled when, in court-room fashion, he accused the Democrats of violating campaign pledges.

They had, he said, created a "dishonest dollar," erected "state capitalism," and set up a "perfect wilderness" of government agencies.

He accused the Democratic Party of "fostering monopoly" by the NRA, of evading a court test of the constitutionality of the recovery acts, and of "degrading agriculture" by curtailing the farmers' liberty.

The Republican leader defended figures on new-deal expenditures, cited when he addressed the G. O. P.'s birthday celebration in Jackson, Mich., on July 7, and critized since as misleading.

Justifies Figures on Costs

"The Treasury Department's own statement shows that the New Deal . . . has spent more than $7,000,000,000" he said. "I further stated that Congress had authorized the expenditure of at least $20,000,000,000 more. It made specific appropriations in the sum of $18,654,102,703.

"In addition, it authorized the expenditure of indefinite sums in excess of $8,000,000,000 by the Home Owners Loan Corporation, the Farm Mortgage Corporation, the Federal Housing Corporation and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. How much of this will be spent cannot be accurately forecast, but considerably more than $2,000,000,000 has already been drawn upon.

"I have been charged with giving a misleading picture of the situation because some of this amount, like some of the $7,000,000,000 may be repaid. . . . Until they are repaid, these amounts stand as a charge against the people of the United States and against the credit of our Government."

Roosevelt's Help In Crop Reduction Attacked by Borah

Who Sold Him the Idea, Senator Asks—Holds Method Unsound

MERIDIAN, Idaho, Aug. 10 (AP)—Senator William E. Borah today was on record with the statement that the present national administration crop program is "contrary to every phase of President Roosevelt's political philosophy."

The "amazing mystery" about the theory of crop destruction, he declared, is, "Who sold it to the President?"

Crop reduction, the Senator held in his address here yesterday, is not necessary to save the farmer.

In its stead he recommended termination of monopolies, protection from unjust freight rates and provision of a "sound and sufficient currency system."

Noting what he regarded as a conflict between the political philosophy of the nation's leader and the farm program, he said:

"The President of the United States is rarely gifted with a deep and abiding sense of optimism. This is well illustrated in the last few days in his plan to develop power in the Northwest, a quarter of a century in advance of demands. The destruction of food and things of which clothing are made in the midst of millions of hungry and ill-clad men and women is the last spasm of pessimism. It has never seemed to me to be any part or parcel of the philosophy of recovery or the political philosophy of the President."

The Senator commented that legislation failing of enactment by the last Congress was likely to come before the next Congress "to give the Secretary of Agriculture power to prescribe what a farmer may sow or plant, even what turkeys and chickens he may raise, and to manage in great detail the entire farm operation."

He urged that there was ample need for all the farmers could produce if all in this country had plenty and commented that if there were an efficient economic system to enable him to do so, "there would be none of this defeatist scuttling talk about abandoning millions of acres in the West and turning it back to the owls and bats."

Borah's Charges Answered By Farm Administrator

GREAT FALLS, Mont., Aug. 10 (AP)—Replying to Senator William E. Borah's bureaucracy charges, Mr. Chester C. Davis, farm administrator, said today the new Government agencies were required to carry out the federal functions the Idaho Republican himself had demanded.

In a speech prepared for delivery at the Montana state fair, Mr. Davis replied to Mr. Borah and other critics of the Administration by saying the Government had started over unfamiliar trails when it assumed the duties of feeding people and making economic adjustments.

Such functions could not be performed without agencies, personnel, and leadership, Mr. Davis added, and these were established, with "probably" some overlapping and overexpansion.

"But is that any justification for a blanked charge of bureaucracy?" he asked. . . . "Did the Senator from Idaho, having demanded that the Government perform these services or similar ones to the armies of unemployed and millions of farmers, expect it to do so without personnel, or without any Government agencies of any kind?

"Now I do not know exactly what the Senator means by bureaucracy, but I will say that if we are a bureaucracy, we are devoted to performing tasks which Senator Borah himself contended must be performed."

Britain Shows Gains As Holiday Country

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — A new invasion of Britain has begun, an invasion by foreign vacationists. Figures for the early summer months show that more foreign visitors than ever came to spend vacations in Britain, visiting the "renovated" resorts, over 30 of which have rebuilt or altered their sea-fronts and parades during the last year

The figures for May are particularly striking. There were 4001 American vacationists, over 200 more than during the corresponding period last year. Nearly 1000 more German visitors arrived. There were 501 more Frenchmen, and 400 more Scandinavian visitors. The total number of foreign visitors from January to May was 51,822, a gain of nearly 7000 over last year.

Tariff Jump in Philippines Planned to Aid U. S. Goods

MANILA, Aug. 10 (AP)—Quick action by the Philippine Legislature to increase tariffs to protect American goods in the islands from Japanese and other competition was seen today.

A tentative bill increasing a number of tariff schedules already has been drafted and approved by Gov.-Gen. Frank Murphy, who disclosed that a copy of the measure had been forwarded to Washington for inspection by the State and Commerce Departments. He explained, however, there was no need to wait for approval from Washington before the Legislature acts.

Politically—What of the New Deal?

From the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10—The lid is off for the stormiest political by-election campaign in many years. Republicans, with a vigorous new party chairman and replenished war chests, have behind them a wave of criticism from those who dislike governmental interference.

Democrats have the tremendous political individuality of Franklin D. Roosevelt, who has just crossed the nation from Pacific to Atlantic; they have jobs and relief funds to distribute—although some attempt is being made to keep politics out of the program to alleviate distress, with a measure of success—they have the advantages of office-holding, and their record is at least one of uninterrupted action, from which many voters can pick some detail or other that pleases them.

Nearly all by-elections in American history have resulted in appreciable anti-Administration gains. Many seats in the Seventy-third Congress were held by "political accidents"—Democrats elected in normally Republican constituencies. And criticism of the New Deal "isms" makes a powerful campaign appeal.

But parallel to the wave of conservative criticism, and the radical criticism on the opposite wing, is the still powerful nation-wide demand for better things, expressed in the New Deal, and recognized in the new Republican platform itself, liberalized at least in appearance.

Amid a welter of oratory, facts alone can count. All interpretations differ. In the accompanying table promises, performance and criticism of the present Administration stand for themselves.

Roosevelt, 1932—Votes in the Making

Promises From the Democratic Platform	Performance Through Administration Eyes	Criticism Through Eyes of the Opposition
1. Immediate and drastic reduction of expenses to accomplish a saving of not less than 25 per cent in the cost of federal government.	1. Within a few weeks almost 25 per cent was slashed from federal expenditures by cutting payments to veterans and Government employees, and by reorganization of federal departments.	1. But soon thereafter emergency spending began to exceed savings until at the end of the first full year the deficit was $3,989,000,000.
2. An annually balanced budget.	2. The "ordinary" budget has been balanced. But "spending for recovery" justifies an emergency budget to be paid off in better times.	2. To the ordinary budget should be added the emergency budget, which is still entirely unpaid from annual taxation. It is an old-fashioned deficit under another name.
3. A sound currency "to be preserved at all hazards"; an international monetary conference to consider rehabilitation of silver.	3. The devalued and fluctuating dollar will enable debtors to pay their obligations over a period of years in "sounder" money than the old fixed dollar did. Silver has been substantially aided.	3. "Tinkering with the dollar" seriously damaged business and financial confidence. Devaluation to 59.06 cents, it is said, robbed many, especially foreign dollar holders, of 40.94 cents a dollar. Internal purchasing power rise has not been sufficiently stimulated.
4. A competitive tariff for revenue, reciprocal tariff agreements, and international conference to restore trade and facilitate exchange.	4. The President has authority and is beginning to draft reciprocal tariff agreements while the competitive tariff for revenue remains. The London Economic Conference failed through no fault of the U. S. A.	4. No tariff reductions have been completed yet, and the London conference failed because President Roosevelt would not stabilize the dollar.
5. Extension of federal credit to provide unemployment relief, expansion of public works, shorter hours, advance planning of public works.	5. Vast sums have poured into unemployment relief through direct aid, CCC, CWA and FERA, public works are expanded by $3,300,000,000, NRA has shortened hours, advanced planning is under way.	5. Granted, but some opponents object to such governmental activities while others demand far more drastic measures.
6. Unemployment and old age insurance.	6. Both these measures of social legislation are under study.	6. Granted, although neither reform has become law yet. Meanwhile, the Republican platform itself adopts similar pledges.
7. For farms: more liberal treatment of mortgages, "effective control of crop surpluses," "enactment of every constitutional measure that will aid the farmer."	7. Extensive mortgage relief has been effected by orthodox as well as extreme measures, crop surpluses have been attacked by subsidy and finally by compulsory restriction, the farmer has been aided by a wide range of other legislation.	7. Some say these steps have not gone nearly far enough and that the farmer's lot is still a sorry one. Others claim the program has hurt rather than helped the farmer by damaging his credit, and interfering with natural laws by crop restriction.
8. Army and navy adequate for national defense, based on a survey of all facts affecting the existing establishments that the people in time of peace may not be burdened by an expenditure fast approaching $1,000,000,000 annually.	8. Naval building has been increased sweepingly by the Vinson bill.	8. Under the navy program, the taxpayer has been burdened more than ever, while the "survey", to decrease expenditures has not been heard of since the platform was written. Right-wing critics approve this policy.
9. Strict enforcement of anti-trust laws, conservation and development of the nation's water power in the public interest.	9. Anti-trust laws have been amended but accompanied by adequate public supervision under NIRA; water power has been notably conserved and developed by vast new national projects.	9. Left-wing critics claim NIRA permits monopolies which nullify anti-trust laws. G. O. P. is little critical of this policy but attacks Democratic fulfillment of promises for public water power development.
10. Protection of investors by filing of "true information," regulation of exchanges, holding and utility companies.	10. Stock exchange bill meticulously attempts to carry out these pledges.	10. Fulfillment granted, but conservatives insist such regulation is harmful.
11. Thawing of frozen banks, more rigid supervision of banks, severance of securities affiliates, restriction from speculative uses of Federal Reserve funds.	11. Many banks were opened, supervisory legislation passed, during first weeks of administration.	11. The right wing insists that interference has undermined rather than strengthened banking security, which was the fundamental goal of the Democratic pledge.
12. Generosity and justice for all veterans who have suffered disease or disability from actual wartime service.	12. Veterans' economies were designed and administered to leave service-incurred disability cases with adequate compensation, although isolated administrative mistakes may have been made.	12. Critics contend that the cuts were so extreme that they actually penalized deserving veterans.
13. Firm foreign policy, including: peace, sanctity of treaties, maintenance of good faith and good will in financial obligations, adherence to World Court, consultation and conference under Pact of Paris, international reduction of armaments, coöperation under the Monroe Doctrine, opposition to cancellation of war debts.	13. All such general promises have been carried out except adherence to World Court which still meets senatorial coolness.	13. Little fault is found with general policy except by friends of the World Court or advanced peace advocates who favor a more vigorous policy. But critics insist repudiation of gold clause violated pledge of "good will in financial obligations."
14. Independence for Philippines, statehood for Puerto Rico.	14. Philippine Independence Bill repassed, Puerto Rico assisted by program of economic rehabilitation.	14. The last Hoover Congress passed bill for Philippine independence which President vetoed. G. O. P. now attacks Roosevelt enaction of same bill. Experimental policies in Puerto Rico are also attacked.
15. Simplification of legal procedure, speedy justice.	15. Federal Procedure Bill enacted enabling Supreme Court to prescribe its own rules of justice intended to speed up justice.	15. Granted.
16. Publicity for political contributions, strengthening of corrupt practices acts.	16. President has issued strong condemnations of politicians seeking to profit under New Deal. Legislation introduced but not yet enacted to strengthen corrupt practices legislation.	16. Patronage activities of Postmaster-General Farley have not squared with party promises while actual legislative reforms are not yet achieved.
17 Repeal of Eighteenth Amendment. State laws to prevent return of saloons, bring liquor traffic into open under supervision and control. Federal aid "to enable the states to protect themselves."	17. Eighteenth Amendment swiftly repealed. As adequate legislation as states themselves were prepared to adopt has been enacted.	17. Protective laws did not prevent the return of saloon. Little heard of promised federal aid to protect states. Drys believe repeal has made conditions worse than before.
The Democratic platform also condemned:		
1. Improper and excessive use of money in political activities.	1. Clean-ups such as in the Treasury Department and Internal Revenue offices have done much to prevent graft.	1. Again partisan patronage activities nullify otherwise admirable reforms.
2. Paid lobbies to influence members of Congress and other public officials.	2. Participation in lobbying activities by leading Democrats has been hit by presidential decree ordering their resignation from party offices.	2. But private interests, through paid lobbyists, still exert an influence through channels close to high officials.
3. Action and utterances of high public officials to influence stock exchange prices.	3. Officials have refrained from old "prosperity-around-the-corner" statements.	3. Quite, but officials seem to be influencing the market to prevent too rapid rise.
4. Open and covert resistance to congressional economies, promise to revoke "improvident subsidies."	4. Congress, not the Administration, has been the chief obstacle to economy, and it is denied that the great subsidies distributed throughout the country were improvident, for in official eyes they were inescapable.	4. Real result of New Deal's "economy program," to critics, lies simply in the increase of national debt already to $27,053,000,000. Meanwhile equally acid critics on other side advocate far greater spending.
5. Extravagance of the Farm Board, "the unsound policy of restricting agricultural production to the demands of domestic markets."	5. The Farm Board was speedily dispatched. Agricultural production was restricted upon demand of producers and only because foreign markets were unavailable.	5. Farm Board was replaced by what critics regard as even worse extravagance, while restriction of agricultural production has been raised to the nth degree.
6. Usurpation of power by State Department in passing upon foreign securities.	6. State Department has sponsored no securities under Democratic control.	6. No, but no securities have been issued.
7. The Hawley-Smoot tariff law.	7. Administration is now working to bring tariffs down by reciprocal agreement.	7. Yes, but in spite of platform's scathing condemnation, the Hawley-Smoot tariff duties still remain law of the land
The platform concluded with a pledge "to recover economic liberty."	The Administration takes its stand on the profound conviction that a planned economy by restricting the rights of the privileged few will restore economic liberty to the many.	To some, government interference has restricted everyone's economic liberty, while to others the policy hasn't gone far enough to secure what they regard as highest liberty.

Roosevelt Back at Desk Waiting for Next Move

(Continued from Page 1)

both a racial and a military tinderbox.

There is a strong movement in American army and navy circles there for disenfranchisement of the second-generation Japanese, who this year arrive at an actual numerical plurality at the polls.

Right-wing groups are asking for the commission form of government, which will deprive the islands of home-rule, for the sake of preventing ultimate Japanese majorities in local government.

Must Choose a Course

But other observers feel that disenfranchisement would do more harm than good. They would like to continue the attempt to assimilate the Japanese, believing that the more they are segregated the more difficult the problem will ultimately become.

President Roosevelt will have to arbitrate between those opposing points of view and it is not the least of the crucial international problems facing him. Subordinate to this situation is the fact that with the oncoming independence of the Philippines, Hawaii becomes the outpost of national defense. Hence it has been converted into the powderbox of the Pacific.

Pearl Harbor is said to be heavily mined, and at every hand are evidences of fortress-hood. President Roosevelt conducted the largest peace-time review of the American army in Hawaii, and issued a big-navy statement. These acts have a profound bearing on the Pacific situation.

Public Works Study

The second part of the Roosevelt trip was an intensive study of the incomprehensibly huge public works projects being built in the West. They included Bonneville dam, costing $31,000,000 as a power and navigation project; the Grand Coulee Dam, with initial outlay of $63,000,000 and the necessity of at least $100,000,000 more before the operation can become effective as the reclamation project for which it was intended; Fort Peck Dam, costing $84,155,000, intended to furnish a nine-foot channel on the Missouri from Sioux City down; the unapproved Devil's Lake plan to divert flood water of the Missouri 101 miles across country on the chance that it would relieve the drying up of Dakota and Minnesota lakes and streams, at cost of $80,000,000; finally the 24 big dams on the upper Mississippi, already well advanced, to cost $140,000,000 which will give a nine-foot channel to the Twin Cities, and by means of cheap transportation while industry will be attracted to decentralize itself into the whole north-mid-west area.

Such building developments, unprecedented in the history of any nation, constitute the greatest permanent physical landmark of the Roosevelt Administration.

Only Time Can Tell

They are timed to be effective many years ahead and none will be completed within the first Roosevelt period of office. Only time can determine whether they will be signs of remarkable economic foresight or sepulchres of frustrated economic hope.

Then, in the third phase came the drought survey. The President learned at first hand that for months, perhaps for years, his Administration will have to carry along a large portion of American farmers whose means of livelihood have been struck from under them.

Finally, politically, Mr. Roosevelt set to forging third-party support for himself. The test of his political favor is which local candidate will best support the New Deal, be he Democrat or Progressive or Farmer-Labor.

And in Green Bay he announced that the destination of his Administration was toward more and more reforming of the American scene. Sensational as this trip has been, Franklin D. Roosevelt is still news-making. The future, fraught with promise, is as unpredictable as ever.

Mrs. Roosevelt on Trip To Adirondacks in Car

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 10 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, motoring toward the Adirondacks from the family home at Hyde Park, stopped over an hour in Saratoga Springs today.

The wife of the President, accompanied by her friend and business associate, Miss Nancy Cook, arrived at 11:15 a. m. They stopped at the United States Hotel here long enough to inspect an exhibition of colonial American furniture, including several pieces from the factory operated by them at Val-Kill, near the Hyde Park estate. She said she was going into the Adirondacks for a two weeks' rest, but declined to divulge her destination.

Wages Increase in Silk Mills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 10—By decision of an impartial arbitrator in a dispute between workers and manufacturers in Paterson's silk industry, employers have granted a wage increase of six-tenths of 1 per cent over the rate of $1.94 now in effect and agreed to a revision of wages every three months based on a survey of prices paid in other mills.

Firestone Tires
Fair Prices, Honest Service
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WE FEATURE ESSOLENE GAS
ESSOLUBE OIL
BATTERIES
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$35.00 to $50.00
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MAIN ST. at HARRISON AVE.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Guaranteed Reductions
in our
August Sale
of
Fur COATS
That's one reason why women are selecting their coats now. To save. And another reason is that . . year after year of selling and buying fur coats has proved that better fur selections come early in the season. These early coats are fine!
Forbes & Wallace
INCORPORATED
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Sale of Suits
$35.00 to $50.00
Now $23.75
WARE PRATT COMPANY
Main Street at Pearl
WORCESTER, MASS.

Now Going On!
August Furniture Sale
Exceptional Values
DENHOLM & McKAY COMPANY
WORCESTER, MASS.

In the
Annual
Advance Sale
of
Blankets
ORDER NOW
for October Delivery
Three Ways to Pay
1—If you have a charge account your purchases will be placed on your September statement — PAYABLE IN OCTOBER.
2—A small deposit at the time of purchase will hold your blankets until October 1st.
3—Pay cash—if you prefer.
All Wool
BLOCK PLAID BLANKETS
$7.89 pr.
Full bed size, 66x80, bound with sateen—clear block plaids in stunning color combinations!
STREET FLOOR
Meekins, Packard & Wheat
SPRINGFIELD • MASSACHUSETTS
We Give "S & H" Green Stamps

Vote Asked on Geneva League

Milk: New Deal or Raw Deal?

Vertical Unions Face A. F. of L.

(Continued from Page 1)

deal under the federal milk code. The code said distributors must no longer pay the farmer any old price —and pocket the rest. It said that henceforth, distributors must pay 6½ cents for milk.

But, according to Mr. Charles W. Walkup, legal counsel for a group of Massachusetts dealers and farmers, the code forgot to explain who was to get the 6½ cents. It certainly hasn't gone to the farmers, men now charged with violating the code, insist.

At a federal court hearing next week it may be shown whether the New England farmer is getting a new deal or another "raw deal."

It is difficult to throw a blanket ruling over all New England dairying where conditions are so widely different. Costs of production in Massachusetts, it is said, are greater than those in Vermont and New Hampshire. Mr. Walkup says the code should:

1. Exempt all the better grades of milk from the code.
2. Reduce the territory covered by the provisions of the code known as the Greater Boston market.
3. Allow Massachusetts farmers who do not produce more than they can sell to equalize production among themselves.

Said Mr. Walkup:

"Federal authorities openly admit they do not know the costs of milk distribution in New England—yet they set a code. Equalization of production looks like a move by the New England Milk Producers Association, behind the code, to force farmers to join their organization."

Says Mr. Einar Jensen, federal code administrator:

"Most of the producers selling to dealers violating the code are underpaid. Massachusetts farmers whose milk is sold in the Greater Boston market are fully protected under the federal license."

Says Mr. Edwin M. Dwyer, Massachusetts farmer-dealer, charged with violating the code:

"If I have to equalize my production with Vermont and New Hampshire farmers, I can't stay in business. I am not in favor of paying 5 cents per hundredweight to an equalization pool for services that are not and cannot be rendered."

A bill in equity has been brought against Mr. Dwyer to restrain him from further business without a code license. The case will test the right of the AAA to restrict business.

Liquor Control

Put On Their Honor

Boston's repeal saloons have been put on their honor.

The Boston Licensing Board has asked some questions of 200 tavern and 1050 restaurant owners. And upon the correct answers may depend the fate of many a liquor dispensary.

Aroused by reports of wholesale violations of the liquor control laws, the board sought the best way to find out about things, to do something if necessary. Questionnaires sent out today to the liquor sellers solved that problem.

The board wants clues as to what places they should close on Sundays, what restaurants should be converted into taverns, how food receipts compare with liquor receipts, how many women patronize liquor-selling restaurants.

The board even asks if card playing or other games are permitted, whether slot machines are used, and what kind of entertainment is offered.

Buried in the questionnaire is the query: "Do you serve intoxicating beverages to minors? If so, under what conditions?" Behind this were reports that many parents are ordering beer and serving it to their children in restaurants.

Of course full, accurate and honest answers are expected from all. The board notes, however, that false returns will be punishable. Police will politely check, as far as they can.

Chairman David T. Montagu says restaurants have been more of a problem than taverns because they are harder to control. "Rubber sandwich" restaurants, those which get a restaurant license in order to take advantage of easier liquor selling provision, and then put "dummy" food in the window to "fool" the law, are the biggest problems of all, he says.

Crime Control

A Net Is Spread

Sirens shrieked, guns bristled, and eagle-eyed officers watched all roads leading into Boston from the north this morning.

Holdup men in two cars had grabbed $16,500 from a pay car in front of the Union Old Lowell National Bank in Lowell just before 10 o'clock and sped away without a shot being fired.

Boston police headquarters were notified by teletype immediately, and for the first time since the city's new radio system went into effect about two weeks ago, the emergency radio call went out for the spreading of a police net across entrances from the north. Every bridgehead, every major road was covered by a police cruising car in a matter of a few minutes.

No bandits had been sighted at a late hour, but police say they'll be surprised if any lawbreaker could get through the net.

Incidentally the bandits got away without having to use their guns because the car from which the money was taken, according to police, was unguarded. The pay-roll guards left the car and the money to make a delivery. The robbers drove up, one in what a bystander said was a guard's uniform, scooped up the money and fled. The guards didn't even discover the robbery until a half-hour later. The bystander who told the story said he thought it was legitimate business.

* * *

The Law Catches Up

Four years may be a long time, California may be a long ways off—but escaped prisoners never quite crawl from the shadow of the law.

George E. Gilbert was convicted of armed robbery and kidnaping, sentenced to the Norfolk Prison Colony. In 1930 he walked out without permission and didn't come back. Because he got married once too often the law caught up with him in California the other day.

Now he's on his way back to Massachusetts to finish serving out his interrupted term. And besides the 10 years or so he still owes the State on this count, he faces five years more for escaping.

Strike

Picketers Lose

The Gregory-Read Wood Heel Company in Malden says picketing in front of its plant is illegal because there's no strike. Picketers, who for several days have harassed police, employers, and employees of the heel shop, went on picketing anyway, insisting on their right.

But they were wrong. At least Judge Davis in the Malden District Court thinks so, for this morning he found four of them guilty of loitering and sauntering, fined them $10 apiece. They appealed.

It was a test case and the employer-police faction won. At least the score is one to nothing so far in their favor.

Meanwhile all awaited the end of a truce during which pickets promised to be good and police promised to stop arresting anyone who walked past the plant slower than a trot.

The plant is an open shop. Pickets, representing The United Shoe and Leather Workers Union, want new members. The employers are expected, if further trouble threatens, to ask an injunction against the picketers.

Relief

From Bricks to Grass

From the sticky, brick-covered streets of South Boston, to the green fields and tree-studded hills of South Athol is only a matter of a few miles, a few hours. But for five families it is, and for many more it will be, a broad and long-to-be-remembered jump.

The Morgan Memorial announced yesterday plans for extension of the fresh air camp and industrial plantation at South Athol. Unemployed and needy families from Boston's crowded sections will be established on reclaimed farm lands in the Swift River Valley.

The organization, says the Rev. Dr. Edgar J. Helms, Morgan Memorial head, has purchased about 700 acres near the fresh air camp. Already five families are settled in reclaimed farm houses. Eventually 25 cottages will be erected, each with five acres of farm land. On these will settle more needy families from Boston. Vegetables and poultry, raised by their own hands, will contribute to their sustenance.

During the winter adults from these farms will work in one of the Memorial's blanket or rug factories the mineral spring-water bottling plant, or some one of various other industries to be established in the region.

The Federal Government farm-factory plan has stimulated action and interest in the Morgan Memorial project but no federal funds have been sought.

Radio

Sponsors Must Be Served

The system by which two radio stations serve the same program on different wavelengths is not uncommon, for this is chain radiocasting. Two stations giving the same program on a common wavelength or "in synchronism" is uncommon.

Such an arrangement is familiar, however, to thousands of New England listeners to Stations WBZ and WBZA in Boston and Springfield.

Station WBZ, located at Millis, Mass., and serving listeners in the Boston area, is linked by a special frequency line to WBZA, a "booster" transmitter of lower power serving listeners in the Springfield area. It is thus synchronized with the Millis transmitter.

The chief difficulty in this arrangement is that local advertisers in either Boston or Springfield are forced to buy time in the other city for which they may have no need because of this simultaneous program transmission from each station. Often radio sponsors are unequipped to handle the business which may result in the other city from having bought time on the air.

Now the Westinghouse interests have moved to correct this situation, have applied to the broadcast division of the Federal Communications Commission for special experimental authority to transmit dissimilar programs during the daytime or up to one hour before sunset when Stations WBZ and WBZA would again resume radiocasting on the same wavelength. The request asks for a 30-day trial period and the broadcast division has ordered the application set for a hearing.

Under this arrangement sponsors would be able to buy time for their local areas only at lower rates. Advertisers of national coverage would, of course, have the advantage of synchronism for their evening hour radio programs.

Miscellaneous

Quick Fish Delivery

Fishing is good under the L Street bridge, but passing motorists, who perhaps don't care for fish anyway, have failed to appreciate what this means to the busy anglers. Especially when they get home and find an uninvited finny visitor on the top of the car, or in the back seat.

A group of 50 or 60 boys, with nothing much else to do, have for days sat along the sides of the bridge, pulling up fish. They pulled up so many that neither the dealers nor the home tables could use any more. So they boys, rather than curtail their fun, just heaved the excess catches in the general direction of the swiftly-moving traffic at their backs.

Police soon heard complaints. The boys will now have to let out their excess energy in other fields. Not because it's against the law to fish off the L Street bridge, but because throwing fish into moving cars is a nuisance.

* * *

"Spirit of '76"

"The Spirit of '76," priceless Archibald Willard painting, has hung in the Town Hall at Marblehead unmolested for 58 years.

Now veteran patriots want $50,000 to erect a fireproof, bomb-proof shrine for the famous oil. A special town meeting will hear about it next week.

Townspeople are divided on the issue. Some agree that the great work of art, original of innumerable copies and originator of the famous "Spirit of '76" phrase, should be treated with more respect, given more protection. Others think the old Powder House, relic of the French and Indian wars, should get attention first.

Motion Pictures

Herr Kortner as Danton

If Rene Clair has introduced a type of motion picture exclusively adapted to the medium, if American producers have employed (sometimes to advantage) the "spectacle," it has remained for the Germans to inject an essential dramatic solidity into their film dramas. True, they are also adept at producing lightsome musicals but their ability is no less apparent in such a picture as "Danton," which opened at the Fine Arts yesterday.

The story deals with Danton's rise and fall as a power among the French revolutionary leaders. There is the bitter feud with Robespierre, arising because of Danton's more rational tendencies. The crisis arrives when Danton speaks before the Chamber after Robespierre and St. Just have caused his arrest and subsequent execution.

Solidity may lapse into heaviness. This is sometimes the case in "Danton." There is sufficient atmosphere but little action. Character conflicts rather than events themselves are stressed.

"Danton" was excellently cast, with Kortner in the title part, and with Gustav Grundgens and Werner Schott playing Robespierre and St. Just.

Carl Joeken and Gretl Theimer have the leading rôles in "Schubert's Fruehlingstraum," a slight musical about the composer's unrequited love for a young countess.

Galsworthy on the Screen

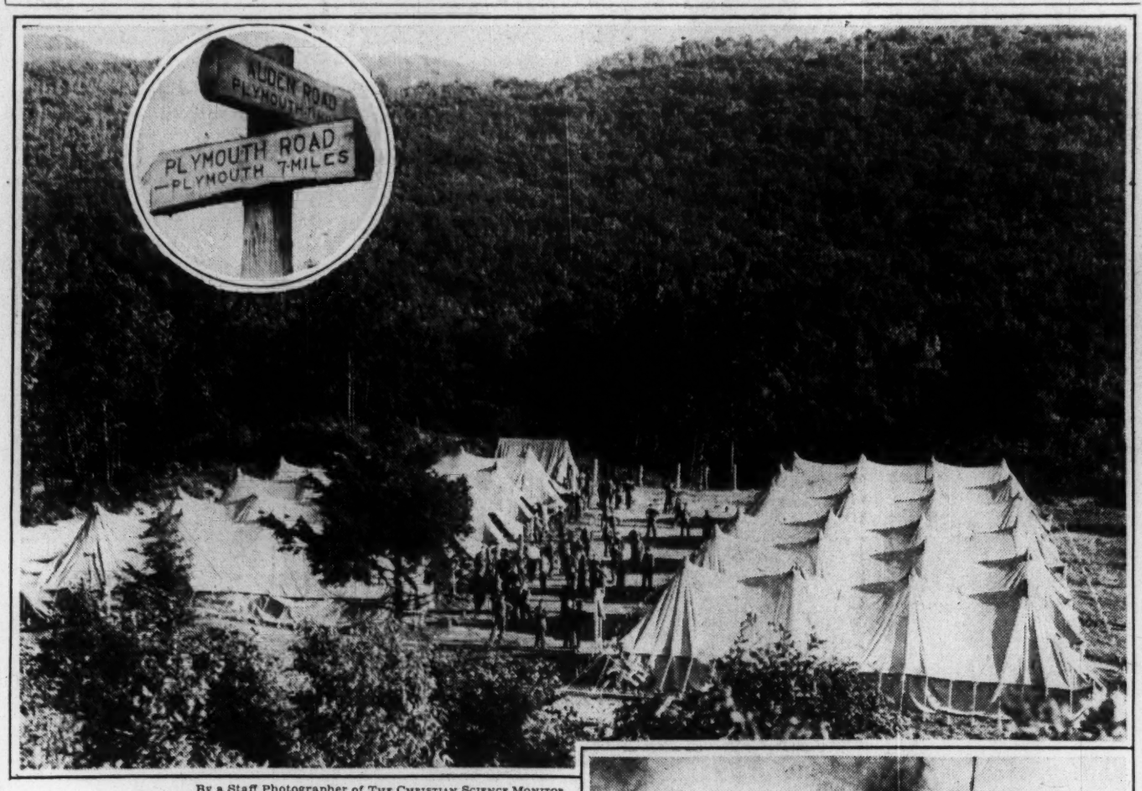
Dramatically speaking, the theme of "One More River," the film version of John Galsworthy's last novel, is one of the most interesting seen this summer. Any slighter material would have been top-heavy with actors, for this new Universal picture boasts an array of talent certainly not bettered in recent months. The atmospheric background of English country scenes and rural elections at the beginning of the picture might have been eliminated to the benefit of the picture as a whole but, as it is, they are rather pleasant.

The story deals with a young woman who, fleeing her cruel husband in Ceylon, meets Tony Croom; the two become fast friends. Her husband follows her, and in the divorce action which follows a successful attempt is made to blacken a perfectly innocent relationship. The happy ending, logical in this instance, comes only after a good deal of pain and hardship for the two young lovers. The story is a strong plea against the present divorce-law system in England.

The film is exceedingly well cast, with Diana Wynyard, Frank Lawton and Colin Clive in the leading rôles. Miss Wynyard's performance is restrained and moving and a good contrast to Mr. Lawton's likeable Tony. E. E. Clive makes much of a small character bit. Others in a strong cast include C. Aubrey Smith, Mrs. Pat Campbell, Alan Mowbray, Lionel Atwill, Reginald Denny, Jane Wyatt and several others. The film adaptation was made by R. C. Sheriff and James Whale directed.

J. D. B.

Men Camp in Woods They Help to Save



By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

CCC Workers Camp in Beauty Spots

Typical CCC Camp in Which Semi-Military Regulations Apply. Bottom—CCC Fire Fighters Often Carry Hose a Mile or More Deep Into the Woods to Fight a Fire. Inset—Signs of the Times.

Monitor Interviews In Two More Fields

COL. HERBERT A. JOHNSON, Circulation Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, will be interviewed by Mr. Henry Edison Williams, Monitor news radiocaster, in the next of the Monitor Interview series, Saturday, Aug. 11, at 7:30 p. m., eastern daylight time, over Stations WBZ, WBZA and W1XAZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass. WBZ and WBZA operate on a frequency of 990 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 303 meters. W1XAZ operates on the short wave of 31.34 meters.

On Aug. 18, Miss Blanche Davenport, Reference Librarian of The Christian Science Publishing Society, will be interviewed at 7:45 p. m., eastern daylight time, over the same stations.

Connecticut Checks Selling of Liquor By Zoning System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 10—The weapon of zoning is proving the most effective means of checking the number of liquor dispensaries in Connecticut towns. Not many have resorted to it but the idea is spreading since it was started in the little town of Bloomfield, next to Hartford.

Bloomfield has one tavern and two restaurants that sell beer and wine. A zoning rule now requires approval of the zoning board before any more liquor licenses may be issued in the town.

Hartford has 128 taverns and 152 restaurants that sell beer and wine. The City Council is working on an ordinance which will specify strict conditions for the establishment of more beer-selling places.

Boston Gets New Kind of Sweet Corn As Well As Exotic Grapes and Melons

A new and aristocratic variety of corn has arrived in Boston markets which should interest the devotees of melted butter and extra napkins. This corn, the first of its kind, is grown in Andover, Mass., which is noted for its very fine produce. A golden cross bantam corn, found on a limited number of stands in the Faneuil Hall district, was developed at Purdue University in Indiana, is immune from plant bacteria and is selling from 60 to 65 cents a dozen.

Housewives with pickling in mind will be interested in the first arrival of button onions which are excellent for this purpose. They are retailing for 20 cents a quart basket. Plum tomatoes have arrived for the remainder of the salad season as well as bigger and better bunch parsnips.

Persian melons are here again after a brief period since the season's first arrivals. A new grape known as the Kandihar has arrived in limited quantities at 25 cents a pound. Resembling an enlarged lady finger grape the new variety is sweet, juicy and tasty. Cherries, apricots, mangoes and nectarines have practically disappeared for this season.

Meat prices on the whole have taken an upward trend. There have been temporary setbacks in prices followed by fresh upturns in each case. The housewife who has followed prices for several months will notice quite a few cents difference in the prices of meat. There are, however, quite a group of meats selling at 25 cents a pound and under which should appeal to the thrifty housewife at the moment.

Consider this group of meats, for instance, for Sunday dinners, all of them selling at 25 cents a pound or below:

Veal legs, lamb forequarters, fresh hams, pork loins or roasting pork, fresh pork shoulders, thick end and middle rib corned beef, stewing beef, stewing lamb, beer shin bone, smoked, corned and pickled pork shoulders, corned pork tongues, smoked pork loins, pork spare ribs, knuckles and feet, hamburg steak, bacon in the flitch, beef and pig livers and kidneys, fresh pork necks, pork blade meat and blades with the bone, brisket, pork and tripe.

Radio Listeners Change Time Of Popular 'Family' Program

One of the most natural radio dramatic programs based on family life is the "One Man's Family" program heard on the NBC-WEAF chain on Saturday evenings at 9, E. D. T. The program is a production of the NBC studios in San Francisco, and the script is the work of Carlton Morse, a member of NBC's staff on the west coast.

A great many sketches based on family life that have been heard on the radio have had the tendency to so "slop over" into a sickly sentimentality at times that listeners shudder.

"One Man's Family," however, never seems to be guilty of this fault. When moments of sentiment occur, they are generally handled quite deftly, and in accord with the sensibilities of listeners.

The program has enjoyed tremendous popularity on the west coast and is fast making a reputation for itself in the East. When first relayed to the east coast it was heard at 11:30 in the evening, yet in spite of this handicap of lateness it found listeners.

Indeed, on the west coast it originally was heard on Wednesday evenings. But thousands of churchgoers sent in so many letters asking to have it changed to another evening that the radiocasters did.

The program continued to be popular. Eastern listeners began to ask to hear it at a more reasonable hour than 11:30 in the evening. Once again the radiocasters capitulated so that it is now heard at 9 p. m. All of which goes to show that listeners know a good program and can if they wish adjust its radiocast times to their liking.

A. D. H.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Showers this afternoon or tonight; Saturday fair and cooler; light to moderate southwest winds, shifting to northwest on Saturday.

Maine: Local showers this afternoon or tonight; Saturday generally fair and cooler in extreme west portion tonight and in the north and west portions Saturday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Local showers this afternoon or tonight; Saturday generally fair; cooler tonight and Saturday.

Massachusetts: Local showers this afternoon or tonight; Saturday generally fair; cooler Saturday and in the west portion tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Local showers this afternoon or tonight; Saturday fair and somewhat cooler.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh southwest winds tonight, shifting to northwest Saturday afternoon or night, and the weather partly overcast tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	74	83	New Orleans	78	88
Bermuda	80	86	New York	74	76
Chicago	76	94	Norfolk, Va.	74	88
Denver	64	82	Philadelphia	76	86
Helena, Mont.	66	84	St. Louis	84	108
Jacksonville	76	92	St. Paul	72	86
Kansas City	86	110	San Francisco	54	62
Los Angeles	64	80	Washington	76	84
Miami, Fla.	80	86			

A—9 a. m. Aug. 9.
B—Maximum Aug. 10.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 12:24 p. m., Saturday 12:52 a. m.
Height of tides 9.7 feet, 8.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:24 p. m.

Christian Science Services on Radio

For Sunday, Aug. 12

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., E. D. S. T., WNAC, 1230kc-244m.

BEAUMONT, Texas—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KFDM, 560kc-535m.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WMCA, 570kc-526m.

CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. D. S. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m. W9XAA, 49.34m.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

ERIE Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WLBW, 1260kc-238m.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX, 1090kc-248m.

TORONTO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T. CFRB, 690kc-435m.

CCC Partly Pays Its Own Way By Saving Millions in Forests

National Forest Fire Losses More Than Cut in Half Since Inception of Corps—Acts in Other Ways Also to Save Trees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—That the CCC is to some degree a self-supporting part of the recovery program is revealed in the disclosure that national losses from forest fires have been drastically reduced since the conservation corps went on the job.

Figures compiled by the Forestry News Digest, published by the American Tree Association of Washington show that during the first 10 months of 1933 fire losses were more than cut in half in the national forests.

Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the American Tree Association, expressed deep gratification at the results of the CCC fire protection work.

"Especially at this time," Mr. Pack said, "when the forest fire hazard is at the highest and the drought situation in the Middle West is at its worst, the American people are able to see at once what a tremendous job confronts the forester year in and year out when he has no Civilian Conservation Corps to help him."

During the first six months of the fire season the CCC spent 400,913.2 man days fighting this forest menace. Besides cutting miles of roads into the thickest wooded lands, making it possible for fire fighting equipment to pass, constructing water holes, clearing away dead timber, and building fire lookout houses and towers, these young men have been a big asset in fighting the actual fires.

In a large majority of the forest fire cases CCC members have been called to assist local fighters and have been the main reason for keeping fires under control, which otherwise might have destroyed acres of valuable timber.

The best figures obtainable reveal that forest fire protection cost the country on the average of about $200,000 a day. In 1932, 43,000,000 acres were swept by fire.

Forest officials throughout the country feel that the CCC has proved itself an organization which should be permanent by the valuable work it has done in eliminating fire hazards in state and national forests.

But forest fire protection is only one of the many services that the CCC is rendering to the Government and its people. This year some 20,000 members of the corps are at work on blister rust control. Never in the history of forestry work has such successful results been obtained in ridding the woods of this until the invasion of this New Deal organization was dispatched into these infected regions.

Forest conservation is another big project which this group has tackled with gratifying results. Thousands of acres of burnt over land have been replanted. Figures for the first period show 25,750 acres planted while for the year the acreage jumped to 98,592.

With thousands of tourists visiting the national forests every year for recreation, camp ground improvements have been another major item in the organization's program. The first six months 9175 acres had been cleared while for the year the total is 16,006.

Other projects such as ditching and staking for mosquito control, timber estimating, reservoirs constructed for watering livestock and many other similar projects have been undertaken by the CCC.

States throughout the country report most encouraging results of the Civilian Conservation Corps in their own reservations. The Willamette National Forest in Oregon sends in word that a 10-year plan of forest construction has been more than half completed in the first 10 months. From Maryland comes the statement that through the CCC the forest improvement program is 15 years ahead of schedule.

New England states report a better condition in forests than ever before. Although an exceptionally dry season, there have been less forest fires than in previous years.

Work which has been done and is now under way is invaluable to foresters, and although they recognize it as such, they are looking to the future. For it is then that the work being done today will be fully appreciated.

But aside from all the tangible results of the CCC program the most important item, which cannot be put down in figures, is the mental and physical improvement gained by the 500,000 young men who have been taken off city streets, given jobs and taught how to live.

More Mileage at Less Cost For Average Rail Patron

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—The average railway passenger traveled 5 per cent further in 1933 than in 1921, but paid 32 per cent less for the longer trip than for the shorter one 12 years before, according to the annual yearbook on railroad information just published here by the Western Railways' Committee on Public Relations.

"The journey of the average railway passenger was 36 miles in 1921 and 38 miles in 1933," the yearbook says. "For his 36-mile trip in 1921 the average passenger paid $1.11 to the railways, while for his two-mile longer trip in 1933 he paid only 76 cents."

Don't Save That Egg Spot

Take it off when you're washing your silver. Just a quick rub with a little of Wright's Silver Cream on a cloth and it's gone. This handy cleaner also keeps white woodwork, tile, porcelain, chromium, nickel, pewter and mirrors ever shining and bright. And it never, never scratches.

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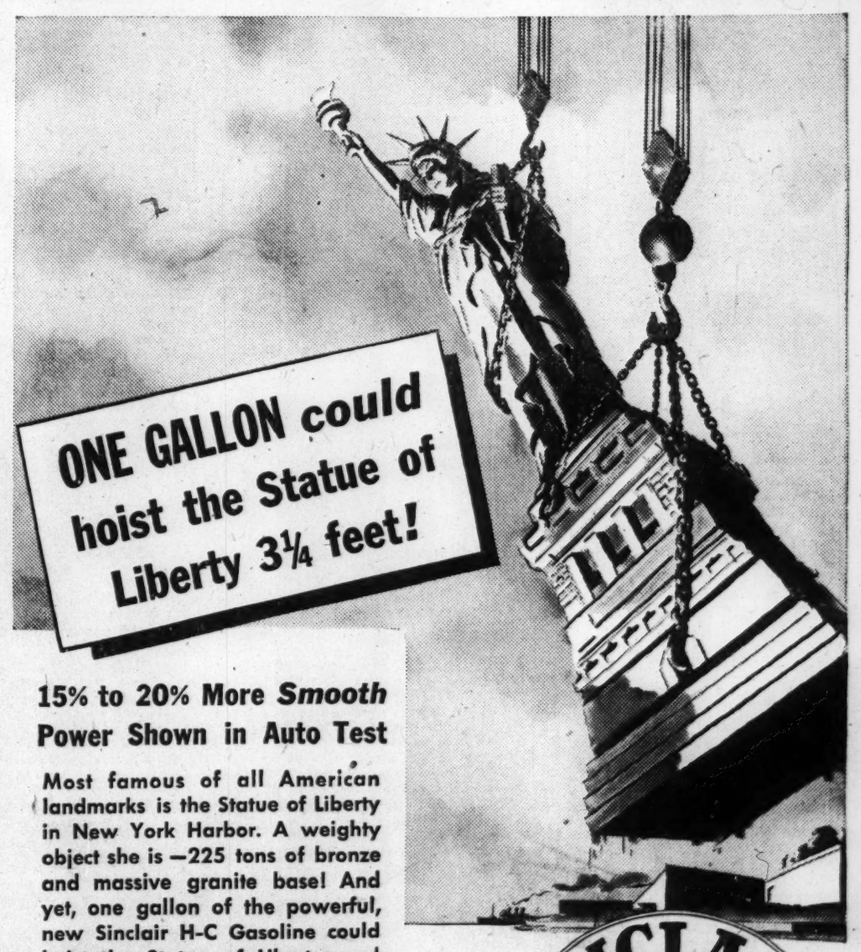

15% to 20% More *Smooth* Power Shown in Auto Test

Most famous of all American landmarks is the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor. A weighty object she is—225 tons of bronze and massive granite base! And yet, one gallon of the powerful, new Sinclair H-C Gasoline could hoist the Statue of Liberty, and base, 3¼ feet, if all H-C's energy could be fully utilized.

In a recent road test, where the new H-C Gasoline was tried out against 12 other gasolines, the new H-C gave from 15% to 20% more *smooth* power. Ask the Sinclair dealer for his "99 Million Foot-Pound" folder.

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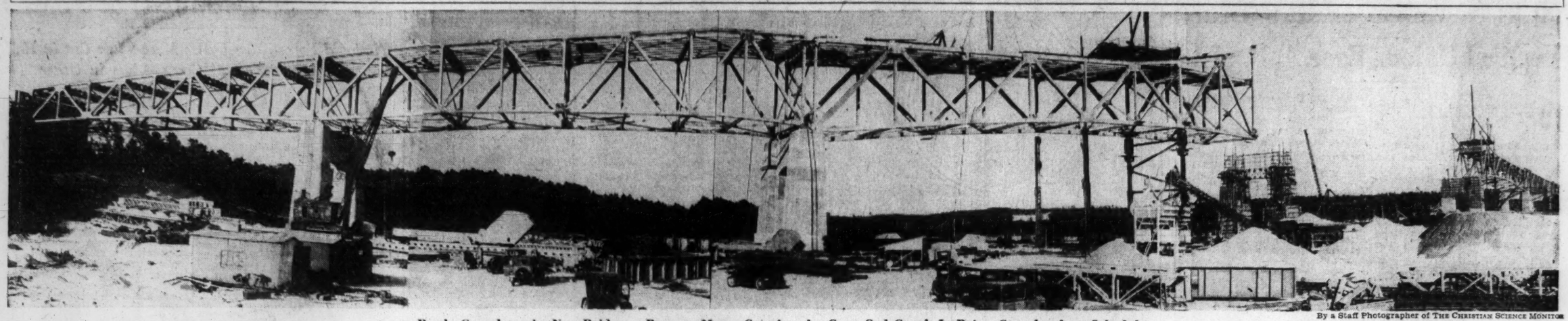
Cape Cod Bridge at Bourne Under Construction



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Partly Complete, the New Bridge at Bourne, Mass., Crossing the Cape Cod Canal, Is Being Completed on Schedule

Long steel approaches make up most of the bridge, since the section crossing the canal is relatively narrow. The bridge will be so high above the canal's surface that almost all boats can pass without use of the draws. For the occasional ship requiring extra height, a draw will be provided. The canal itself passes under the open area between the two ends of the construction work. Tall towers and the handling of the draw will be the final step in actually completing the span across this important waterway.

Wisconsin's Prison Education Keeps Men From Returning

Classroom Methods Scrapped—Men Gather About Tables and Learn by Discussion What They Need—University Heads Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—Adult education at the Wisconsin state penitentiary has proved its value through a tendency to divert prisoners from continuance in crime, Mr. Chester Allen, director of field organization in the University of Wisconsin extension division, repeats.

If prisons throughout the United States adopted programs similar to the one in effect at Waupun during the past three years, the result might be an elimination of many convicts from the criminal class, Mr. Allen said. At any rate, by not doing so, many penal institutions doubtless are increasing the criminal class, he held.

The term "adult education," as applied to the program initiated at the Wisconsin institution after 12 years of prisoner education study by Mr. Allen, designates a method of approach to the mind of a convict as a grown person rather than a child in an elementary school, he explained.

"Wisconsin, as far as I know, is the only State that has developed such an adult education program for its prisoners," he said. "San Quentin, I believe, has one of the largest prison schools, but it is a school of the type that follows classroom methods. Ours is the conference method. Small groups of men, not more than six to eight to a group, gather about tables with one inmate teacher to each group, to learn, each man according to his individual needs and aptitudes."

The results already attained are reflected in the record of men released from the prison to become units of society rather than outcasts.

Two schools are maintained at the prison, one a lower form for men requiring elemental instruction in English and other subjects, and the other an upper form for more advanced students.

Classes sit at tables, the use of which, says the division publication, removes unconsciously whatever traces of restraint may carry over from the necessary prison routine, or any feeling of inferiority that would result from sitting at an ordinary school desk.

Relief Colony Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Two hundred South Carolina families will be selected from the relief rolls to become residents of the state's first rural rehabilitation colony, already tentatively approved by FERA officials at Washington, according to Mr. Malcolm J. Miller, state relief administrator. The proposed project is estimated to entail expenditure of about $500,000.

Famine in China Spurs Endeavor Against Drought

(Continued from Page 1)

can move a surprising amount of dirt in a short time by this method.

Cutting down of hillsides by manpower is a much simpler task than it would appear to one accustomed to the employment of machinery for this purpose. Many an Irish pick and shovel expert would be astonished at the way a Chinese can operate with relatively crude implements and no great air of ambition—merely a patient dogged persistence of the sort that has kept China a "going concern" for scores of centuries running well into the thousands of years.

Probably the most colorful enterprise in these connections is the use of stone "flappers," especially in evidence in dike building.

These "flappers" are merely great rings of stone to which are attached ropes so that crews of men, usually numbering either six or eight, can stand around them, lift them in a jerking motion which throws them high in air, and start their downward drop with another pull which smacks them hard on the ground. One such gesture means nothing, but repeated scores of times with almost imperceptible shifts of the smitten area, and it means a thoroughly hard, sound dike with a surface fit to become a road.

Needless to say, oversight in work of this sort is an important factor and the American experts such as Mr. O. J. Todd, chief engineer for the Famine Relief Commission, become so proficient that one glance tells them the condition of a given piece of ground and whether the foreman has been "on the job" or not.

China's vast western and northwestern areas have many fertil stretches comparable to the American West, where irrigation can make the desert bloom and give forth its fruits to thousands of Chinese now starving in overpopulated or flooded areas. Thus in Shensi, Kansu and Shansi there are such projects as Wei Pei, the Fan Ho development, and Saratsi, some of them in an advanced state of development.

Construction of dams to pen up the waters of some of China's important rivers is also engaging the attention of experts, and a great deal of money will be spent upon this work as a means of furnishing drinking and irrigation supplies within the next few years.

Boston Snapshots

New England's Colors — When "hard-headed business men" at a Rotary luncheon break into spontaneous applause at the sight of pictures of scenery, there must be something really worth while in what they are seeing.

This occurred at the Boston Rotary luncheon in the Statler this week, when Mr. Alfred C. Shelton, manager of the New England division of the Agfa-Ansco Corporation, showed a number of natural color lantern slides. Not once, but many times, did the applause break out—sometimes at a view of rainbow-shot ocean spray, sometimes at a Cape Cod rose garden, sometimes at the flaming fall colors of White Mountain woods.

Mr. Shelton's hobby is the recording of nature's colors in this way. Though a native Californian, he has grown to be an ardent admirer of New England's beauties—with a wish to record them in this way so that they may be appreciated more widely.

Not everyone has the time or the patience to wait—sometimes for months—for the effect of foliage, water, sky, and light to be exactly right, as Mr. Shelton has done. Even New England's most devoted admirers will be surprised at the remarkable colors he has caught in some of his pictures.

* * *

To Halifax—It was announced at this Rotary luncheon that the regular Fall conclave of the local clubs will be held in Halifax, N. S., this year. The steamer Evangeline has been chartered for the occasion. She is to sail for Yarmouth Sept. 27 and will meet the Rotarians again at Halifax after they have proceeded up through the Annapolis Valley by train.

* * *

Pay for Radio Listeners—Good little children who tune in on the First National Stores' new "Skipper Jim" program—instead of on the howls of the various "big bad wolves" of the ether lanes — will be rewarded by various small, foreign coins—that is, if they send in labels from certain products sold by the sponsors.

In readiness for the response to the first radiocast of the series, which begins at 5:15 on Monday, the company has acquired 5000 English ha'pennies, through the foreign exchange department of the First National Bank.

The program offered by "Skipper Jim" is instructive, terror-free, and of a general tone that commended it highly to a group of teachers, welfare workers, women's club officials and others who attended a preliminary audition in the WBZ studios this week.

A similar series of radiocasts has already been given in Omaha by the Skipper—but without the coin distribution feature. This is expected to appeal to the "collecting instincts" of New England children whose newly developed numismatic interest, it is hoped, will continue long after the end of the radiocasts—a constant reminder of the foods whose labels started their collections.

After the audition guests descended upon a table of refreshments—provided by the program sponsors and served by Miss Mildred Carlson of the WBZ Home Forum Cooking School. Complimentary remarks on both refreshments and the new program were heard on all sides.

* * *

The St. Bernard Tradition — Though none would doubt that hotels keep a rather sharp eye on the till, yet the Tip Top House on Mt. Washington, which by its very location and expensive overhead is forced to watch the pennies even more carefully, at times becomes philanthropic and downright humanitarian.

Recently as darkness had descended upon this highest hostelry in New England, two youths appeared on the stairway leading to the entrance. Without visible means of sustenance, they had no packs and were dressed in walking clothes. The "Club Among the Clouds," as it styles itself, charges a small entrance fee, half of which is redeemable at the lunch counter. Nevertheless it cannot refuse to harbor any hiker in an emergency. The spirit of the monks who guard the Alpine passes must have shone in the eyes of the doorman who, after ascertaining that the boys had only a dollar between them, merely charged them 50 cents apiece for overnight accommodations.

* * *

Rip Van Winkle Fish—An interesting new use for dry ice was described to us the other day by Mr. G. T. King, Boston distributor of this product. Fresh water fish, he says, have been frozen with it to such a degree of brittle hardness that if dropped on the floor they would have cracked into pieces.

Then, kept at the same temperature, they have been sent to a lecturer giving demonstrations of the possibilities of dry ice. At the beginning of his talk this lecturer casually drops, the frozen fish into a bowl of warm water in front of him. Shortly before the end of the exhibition the audience is startled to see it suddenly come to life with vigorous splashes.

Hitherto, according to Mr. King, this experiment has only proved possible with fresh water fish which in their natural conditions are sometimes frozen in ice in the course of the winter.

Industry Faces Tax or Short Day, Woll Declares

Must Spread Out Jobs or Pay Relief Bill, A. F. of L. Holds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 10—American industry has to choose between shortening hours of labor to make work for persons now unemployed or to be taxed for a huge reserve fund to maintain the jobless, according to Mr. Matthew Woll, third vice-president of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Woll and other high officials of the federation are here for the regular yearly meeting of the executive council of their organization.

Mr. Woll made it clear that he favored employment, for, he added, "no matter how well you keep men and women in idleness, they still present a constant menace."

"Communists at Work"

The frequency of big strikes lately has been a sign of general unrest over existing economic conditions and future prospects, Mr. Woll told a luncheon meeting of the Kiwanis Club here yesterday. He charged that this unrest often has been augmented by foreign organizations, "particularly the Communist Third Internationale."

"We have had a great deal to do with Communism in the United States," he continued. "This nation would not have gone through the last four or five years in orderly fashion but for the American Federation of Labor and its constant vigilance."

The American Federation of Labor has never favored a general strike, he declared.

Speaking of the New Deal, Mr Woll said that while labor has been in sympathy with much of it, nevertheless the federation "does not feel that the method of granting power in the form of codification, is the best for American institutions."

After NRA—What?

"We do not agree that industry should be invested with powers of government and law making," he said. "We feel that that is a distinct weakness which may be its destruction.

"A still more serious situation looms up next June when the National Recovery Act automatically goes out of existence and the Sherman and Clayton antitrust laws come back into effect. All these allocations and price-fixing then will become illegal, and their participants become guilty of conspiracy.

"It is inconceivable that our government will place them in that position. In some way the principles of coöperation must be continued. Are we going to be ready to advise with Congress on a system to follow the National Recovery Act or shall we follow the course of the Old World, giving more and more power to the national government and drifting eventually to dictatorship?"

Mountain Folk of Arkansas Goin' to School This Winter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—On a scale never before attempted, residents of Arkansas' hinterlands—the mountain folks and the river bottom settlers alike—are going to be given an opportunity to learn to read and write.

Plans for an adult education program, which he hopes will benefit a large portion of the State's 96,818 illiterates, are announced by Mr. E. B. Matthews, director of vocational education for Arkansas.

After crops have been stored away this winter, between 700 and 800 school teachers will go into the cane brakes and remote mountain regions, where the shotgun long has been considered more expressive than the pen, to instruct young and old alike in the rudiments of the "Three R's."

The teachers will be a new type. There will be no "outlanders" going into strange communities to be suspected and distrusted. These teachers will be educated members of mountain towns and river settlements who have the confidence of their neighbors.

Classes will be conducted in churches, private homes and school houses, and the state director is hopeful that "goin' to school" will become as popular as "goin' to church" in those distant regions where the church forms practically all the social life.

Final plans for he "literacy crusade" will be worked out at a conference for southwestern states to be held in Austin, Texas, Aug. 20 to 28. The Arkansas delegation will be headed by Commissioner of Education W. E. Phillips and Mr. Matthews.

When the state campaign is well formed special attention will be given the 39,890 white illiterates, who have shown greater hesitancy in enrolling in illiteracy classes than the state's 60,102 Negro illiterates. The 1930 census shows the state's population of 1,854,428 is 6.8 per cent illiterate. This compares with an illiteracy percentage of 9.4 in 1920, with, of course, a smaller total population.

An adult education program, which includes classes for illiterates, is now operative in more than half the 75 counties, Mr. Matthews said.

Penciled notes from scores of them are pitiful reminders of their thankfulness that society is fulfilling one of its obligations, Mr. Matthews said. The State Department of Education has verified a story of a 104-year-old Negro woman who attended a literacy class and learned to write her name. Born in ante-bellum days as a slave on a forgotten Arkansas plantation, she brought along her 68-year-old daughter for company.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Esplanade Concert

CHARLES RIVER ESPLANADE—At 8:30.

Introduction to Act III, "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
Overture to "Oberon" ..... Weber
Valse Triste ..... Sibelius
Prelude to "The Mastersingers of Nuremburg" ..... Wagner
Symphonic Poem, "Finlandia" ..... Sibelius
Gypsy Tango, "Jealousy" ..... Gade
Variations on the Austrian Folk Hymn, from the "Emperor" String Quartet ..... Haydn
Ouverture Solennelle "1612" ..... Tchaikovsky

Theaters

"LIFE BEGINS AT 8:40" (Shubert)—New types of settings are features of this John Murray Anderson revue. With Ray Bolger, Bert Lahr, Luella Gear and Frances Williams. 8:30.

Near-by Summer Theaters

GLOUCESTER — "The Whiteheaded Boy," by Lennox Robinson. Gloucester School of the Little Theater. 8:30.

COHASSET—"You Never Can Tell," by George Bernard Shaw. With Donald MacDonald and the South Shore Players. 8:30.

STOCKBRIDGE—"The Pursuit of Happiness," by Lawrence Langers. Berkshire Playhouse. 8:30.

MAGNOLIA—"Two Defenceless Women," by Charles Divine. Oceanside Theater. 8:30.

WEST FALMOUTH—"The Second Man," by E. N. Behrman. With Earl Larrimore. Beach Theater. 8:30.

MARSHFIELD—"In Love With Love," by Vincent Lawrence. Marshfield Hills Theater. 8:30.

DENNIS—"Candle-light," by P. G. Wodehouse and Siegfried Geyer. Cape Playhouse. 8:30.

Movies

FINE ARTS—"Danton." A German picture dealing with the French Revolution, featuring Fritz Kortner. 2:30, 5:25, 8:30. Also "Schubert's Dream of Springtime."

METROPOLITAN — Bing Crosby and Miriam Hopkins in "She Loves Me Not." Sevitzky's Orchestra. Vaudeville. 11:10 a. m., 1:55, 4:45, 7:40, 10:30.

BOSTON—"Hat, Coat and Glove," with Ricardo Cortez. 11:15 a. m., 1:35, 3:55, 6:15, 8:35. Also "Manhattan Love Song," with Robert Armstrong.

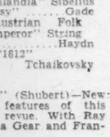
STATE — "Treasure Island," with Wallace Beery, Jackie Cooper, Lionel Barrymore, Lewis Stone, Otto Kruger and Chic Sale. 12, 2:20, 4:45, 7:15, 9:40.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Housewife," Bette Davis, Ann Dvorak and George Brent in a tale of a wife who forces her husband ahead—and another woman who is interested by his success. Fenway at 2:21, 4:57, 7:33, 10:09. Paramount at 10:42 a. m., 1:29, 4:16, 7:03, 9:50. Also "She Learned About Sailors," a comedy with Lew Ayres and Alice Faye.

ORPHEUM—"Paris Interlude," with Robert Young, Otto Kruger, Una Merkel and Madge Evans. Vaudeville. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

TREMONT—Sylvia Sidney in "Thirty Day Princess," 10:20 a. m., 1, 4, 6:45, 9:45. Also Paul Lukas in Edna Ferber's "Glamour."

KEITH'S — Diana Wynyard in John Galsworthy's "One More River," with Colin Clive. Also film based on Whittier's "Barefoot Boy." 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.



UPTOWN—Ann Harding in "The Life of Vergie Winters." 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10. Also "Shoot the Works."

SOUTH STATION THEATER — Minute Mystery—Hollywood on Parade; Molly Picon; Chic Sale; Thelma Todd; other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Other Events

ERA MARIONETTE SHOW—Town Field Playground, Dorchester. 6 to 9:30.

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—Boston Sanitarium. 6 to 8.

ERA CIVIC THEATER—"King Lear." Peabody Playhouse. 8.

TOMORROW

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "Spanish Art," by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Meet at Rowe's Wharf at 2 for Lynn Beach. One mile walk to bathing beach. After swim, walk to the Breakers for supper.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Chicago Symphony	Baseball, Red Sox-	Dance program....
5:15	NBC dance music....	Orchestra concert	New York game..	Organ recital.....
5:30	NBC vocalist; orch...	NBC interview....	Melody Mart.....	"Jack Armstrong".
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Music and drama.	CBS ensemble.....	Dorman Brothers..
6:00	NBC dance music....	Evening Tattler;	News Service.....	CBS interview.....
6:15	Baseball résumé.....	sketches; music.	Sports reports....	"Bobby Benson"..
6:30	Reports: features....	News; features....	Merry-Go-Round..	Mountain music...
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Studio chorus.....	popular program	String ensemble...
7:00	ERA recreational	Trio Romantique..	Sam Robbins and	Reports; news.....
7:15	project	Gene and Genn...	his orchestra.....	Organ recital.....
7:30	20th Century Ideas...	After Dinner Revue	Song Album.....	Woodwind group..
7:45	Frank Buck.....	NBC program....	Boake Carter, news	Concert ensemble..
8:00	Ethel Shutta; Walter	Jessica Dragonette;	Kate Smith; orch.	String ensemble...
8:15	O'Keefe; orchestra	male quartet;	Columbians Orch..	Melody Cruisers...
8:30	"Wings," aviat'n talk	pianos; Rosario	Court of Human	Boston Opera Club
8:45	Columbia Choir.....	Bourdon's Orch...	Relations; sketch.	Orchestra .....
9:00	Phil Harris's Orches-	Waltz Time: solo-	Raymond Paige's	Local dance music.
9:15	tra; Leah Ray.....	ists; orchestra..	Orch.; soloists....	Organ recital.....
9:30	Phil Baker; players;	Dance and concert	Fiedler Esplanade	"Modern Manner".
9:45	soloists; orchestra...	orchestra	Symphony concert	Reports; news....
10:00	American Legion pre-	The First Nighter,	Spotlight Revue;	Hughie Connor &
10:15	convention program	dramatic sketch..	comedians; solo-	his orchestra.....
10:30	Chicago Symphony	Jack Benny; Frank	ists; orchestra....	NRA speaker.....
10:45	Orchestra concert...	Parker; orch.....	Sport reports.....	CBS speaker.....
11:00	Reports; soloist.....	Forecaster; news...	News Service.....	CBS soloist; orch.
11:15	Charlie Davis Orch.	NBC dance music..	Isham Jones and	Sign off.....
11:30	Sammy Watkins and	Freddie Martin &	his orchestra.....	.....
11:45	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	CBS dance music..	.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, American Farm Bureau Federation program; speakers; orchestra.
2:30 WEEI, "Tales of the Titans"; noted short story dramatization.
3:00 WNAC, Red Sox-New York game, Fenway Park, Fred Hoey, reporter.
4:30 WBZ, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Eric Delamarter, conductor.
4:45 WAAB, Welsh festival chorus from Elisteddfod, Wales.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, "Flying With Capt. Al Williams," speed and stunt flier.
7:30 WBZ, The Christian Science Monitor Interview; Col. Herbert A. Johnson, circulation manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, by Henry Edison Williams, Monitor news radiocaster.
7:45 WBZ, Opening Rochester Centennial Exposition; Rochester Civic Orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, "Northern Lights," drama of Alaska and the arctic.
8:30 WEEI, "Hands Across the Border"; soloists; concert orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, Philadelphia Summer Concert, Fritz Reiner, conductor.
9:00 WBZ, ERA Orchestra of Unemployed Musicians' concert program.
9:00 WEEI, "One Man's Family," dramatic sketch, from San Francisco.
9:30 WBZ, Goldman Band Concert, Edwin Franko Goldman, conductor.
9:30 WEEI, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Henry Hadley, guest conductor.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Ray Knight and his Cuckoos; players; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 WBZ, National Barn Dance program, from Chicago.
10:45 WEEI, The Siberian Singers, Russian male chorus.
11:15 WNAC, Glen Gray and his Casa Loma Orchestra.
11:30 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Saturday Night Party.

Sunday's Features

10:45 WNAC, Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
11:05 WBZ, Morning Musicale: Braine Suite for Violin and Piano.
12:30 WBZ, Radio City Symphony Orchestra, Erne Rapee, conductor; soloists.
2:00 WBZ, National airplane regatta at Baltimore. (Also 4 and 5:30.)
3:00 WNAC, Detroit Symphony Orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor.
3:30 WAAB, ERA Symphony Orchestra concert from Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.
4:30 WEEI, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Sir Hamilton Harty, conductor.
7:30 WBZ, Dvořák Quartet for Piano and Strings; Musical Art Quartet; pianist.
8:00 WBZ, Jimmie Durante; Rubinoff's Orchestra, from Hollywood.
9:00 WBZ, Col. Stoopnagle and Budd; soloists; pianist; choir; orchestra.
10:00 WBZ, Madame Ernestine Schumann-Heink; Harvey Hays, narrator.
10:30 WBZ, New York University Chorus, 200 mixed voices.
10:30 WAAB, Ferde Grofe presents "Americana": modern music.

Pecan Growers Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Representatives of 11 of the 14 major pecan producing states at a meeting here appointed a committee to work out a marketing agreement designed to assure growers better prices for their product and distributors a reasonable margin of profit through elimination of the element of "speculation." The agreement, when worked out, will be submitted to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, which will be asked to hold a public hearing.

UPTOWN
Shopping Guide
Back Bay Section of Boston

"Join us at Johnson's"
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OR TEA
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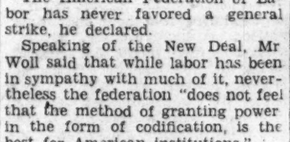

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The Home Forum

The Seven Swans of Stadt Park

DO YOU live in the most beautiful city in the world, too? I hope so. Everybody's home town is. Mine are—all of mine are. I have several. I like Vienna the best tonight, because I'm there. And because I'm in "Stadt Park."

I think it's the prettiest park in the world—when I'm in a Vienna mood, a June mood, an after-the-rain mood.

It has ducks in it and pigeons and flocks of saucy little sparrows and roses, swarms of screaming red roses and bashful tea roses, that don't even dare to blush. There are clusters of demure wild roses that bloom only beside secluded paths; and there are daring rambling roses, with twinkling eyes and dimpled cheeks that wave tiny pink handkerchiefs at you from the branches of trees. That's a wonderful partnership—a big green tree and a long vine of pink roses climbing all over it.

That's the only pact I like. I'm tired of these Four Power Pacts and Ost Pacts and Balkan Pacts and Three Power Pacts. But I'm enchanted with the rose-tree alliance. Especially I applaud the marvelous delicacy of that great tree in harboring a frail flower, and the daring trust of that jaunty rose in so rambling over those lofty, far-flung branches.

When I pass those roses and their sturdy protector, I take my hat off. What would you do? What can one do anyway to show his appreciation of roses?

I feed the pigeons wheat. I give the sparrows crumbs. I pat the chubby-faced little children lightly on their curly blond heads, if their mamas or nurses don't look too prim and fierce. I give the hand-organ man a "paar groschen," and I nod at the handsome, friendly policeman. But I don't quite know how to greet the roses. Yet I want to tell the world and Vienna and Austria and the gardeners a reverent and hearty "thank you" for the blossoms in the trees. So, when the roses beacon at me, I take off my hat—if nobody's looking. If anyone is looking, I take my hat off, too; but then I pat my hair or something. I couldn't stand to be thought queer or foolishly sentimental.

* * *

But I haven't told you the best about this park yet. You'll probably say there's nothing better than roses, but there is—in a way. Something a perfect park needs along with roses. Swans. Seven little swans with their mama and papa. They're the pride of my park. And what experiences they have caused me!

First, there was the proud pair of adults swimming alone about the lake, arching their long, graceful necks, preening themselves in the sun, spreading their wings and scuttling over the water like boats in full sail, or parading slowly before me and their other admiring friends.

Then one swan suddenly disappeared and only the other was left. He grew irritable and morose. He gobbled his food like a gourmand. He scolded the keeper who was boundlessly indulgent. He darted at the fat little sparrows, abused the languid pigeons and even attacked the astonished ducks. Nothing seemed to please him. I was quite provoked at his petulance, but also I sympathized with him. I wondered why the Burgermeister was so cruel as to take away his mate and leave him all alone there in the lake, a grand swan among sparrows and doves and we dull folks who couldn't speak anything but German or English jargons, and not a word of swan language.

But one day, when I returned from a trip, I found everything changed. My fretful old swan was transformed, for there beside him was not only his wife, but seven marvelous children. 'Twas a very happy family, sailing about over the shady pond.

And let me tell you a secret. Little swans have no necks. They look like fuzzy little geese. And all of us Stadt Park people are excited over our seven swanlets. We get up early in the morning to go down to the pond and see if the long arched necks are appearing. Some of my neighbors say my little swans are geese. But I ask them if they ever saw a baby grow teeth. You must be patient.

* * *

We Stadt Park people are like that. We know one another. Not by name, but because we have so much in common. June, the trees, the flowers, the children and the swans. We know that in the morning the clean-shaven old man will turn the hand-organ and in the afternoon will come the man with the side-burns. We know the old gentleman with the gloves will feed the pigeons wheat and that they'll climb all over him, that the lady with the funny bonnet will give the sparrows bread-crumbs and the keeper will bring a bag of greens to the swans, talking to them all the time as he feeds them.

We know that the two nurses from Reisnerstrasse will bring two babies down to the park at about ten o'clock and that a little later another girl from the "Ringstrasse" will push in the big baby carriage with the twins. We know the wiry black-and-white terriers that will come swiftly along, pulling at their leashes; and the little black French bull dog, that has a crinkly tail, and that goes without a muzzle, because in Vienna muzzles are required only for dogs that have noses on which to put them.

At all hours of the day a rather familiar panorama passes before us, each scene and its actors fitting beautifully into the setting of flowers, ponds, statues, alleys, trees, streams and bridges. There will be music luring you to distant adventure, women browning in the sun because they cannot go to lakes they dream of, youth on benches talking of fabled voyages over silvery seas, generals recalling battles they once won, people out of work, provincialists reveling in the beauties of the metropolis, the tower of St. Stephen's mounting in the distance, moonlight suffusing through whispering branches at night.

* * *

All of us here in Stadt Park are making the best of something, just as all Vienna is. We are "has-beens" or "would-be's." We know this pond is not an ocean, but we can play it is part of one. We realize these trees are not forests hiding castles in Spain, but they are almost as alluring. We know that this music does not emanate from a palatial steamer, taking us to a promised land, but it is just as enticing.

Our clothes are darned and turned, but this verdure makes them all seem new. We are pained at not having attained all our ambitions, but here our best dreams have come true. We have found something better than struggling up life's ladder and trying to get ahead of our fellows.

Here we have all "arrived." We are all on top. We are all rich. We are at peace. We are filled with good will. We revel in beauty. Strains of music set our hearts allit. We are freed of bitterness and strain and fear. We are given a benediction. We are rested, transformed, reconciled.

We would have forgotten the world, were it not for these roguish angels looking down at us from their pedestals on the bridge. Poor cherubs! Two of them have lost their wings. I used to pity them. I wanted to buy them new wings. I dreamed of becoming rich enough to re-wing Vienna's cherubs. But now I like them as they are. They smile as friendly as ever and are boundlessly cheerful and bright. They're like me and my neighbors. We've lost some of the wings of our bright dreams. But we're happy, too. We fly with the wings that are left, or else we are happy in walking.

That's what Stadt Park and my swans and tulips and roses teach me.

I hope your park also is the best in the world, that some grand tower or peak looms over it, and that a placid pond glistens under its trees.

R. H. MARKHAM.

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The Last Stand: From an Etching by C. W. Anderson

ON FIFTY-NINTH STREET, Manhattan, at the southeast corner of Central Park, linger two souvenirs of old New York. Usually both the old rigs are there, waiting for an occasional fare. C. W. Anderson had the happy thought of making an etching of the subject, and in omitting all indication of the motor age gave proof of a lively imagination. In effect he takes us back into the nineteenth century, to days when motorcars were so uncommon and so unreliable that small boys used to cry out at the unhappy driver of a machine that stalled: "Get a horse."

I know now something of the embarrassment that the pioneer motorist must have felt. One sunny afternoon, stirred unaccountably by Mr. Anderson's etching, "The Last Stand," I took a ride in one of the ancient vehicles through lower Central Park and was jeered at by an urchin. "Lookit!" he shrilled with laughter as he clutched at another boy to draw attention to the singular spectacle.

Thus do new jokes become old and find themselves reversed by time's passing. More people grinned at me during that hour than have noticed me under ordinary circumstances in five years. The unusual setting endowed me with emphasis. People paused as they walked along the paths to gaze at the strange vehicle. Occupants of motorcars craned their necks as they passed. My driver, an Irish gentleman of the old school, had a brogue that had not lost its fruitiness in fifty years of sitting on a New York carriage box.

The only change is that he must pull up when the traffic lights show red. His horse knows all about that, too, for he starts walking as soon as the green shows. And he continues to walk unless the driver determines otherwise. Down come the steel-shod hoofs upon the concrete in a definite rhythm, each hoof having an individual beat, with the fourth in the sequence giving off a curiously different and more hollow sound.

"There's a pretty spot." My driver indicated a vista of lawns, shrubbery and pool. I had been waiting for him to speak. His whip swung off at right angles, and never touched his steed during the trip. Just a gesture out of the past was that whip, like the glossy coachman's hat with high curving brim, and the little worn spots where repeated brushings had at last taken toll of the long silk nap. But that seemed only as it should be, like the threadbare places in the maroon cushions under my feet, and the cracks in the paint on the scroll-like mudguards.

"Down there on Fifth Avenue near where I have my stand there used to be a shanty lunch room. If anybody had thought New York was ever going to come to anything they could have bought that corner lot for a few hundred dollars. Now he would be a millionaire. Until the taxis came I had a cabstand down at the Lafayette. The best people lived in Washington Square then. They began moving up Fifth Avenue. Then over to Park Avenue, and now fifty miles out in the country. That's what the automobile has done. Some of the older ones come around in the autumn and spring and ride around with me in the park. 'Walk your horse all the way' they sometimes say 'We want to enjoy the park.'

"People were thoughtful of the coachman in the old days. If he suited he was sure of his fifty dollars a month, no matter what happened. One of those old families sent the son of their coachman to college and made a lawyer out of him. People seemed to have plenty of time. Now they haven't a minute. But of course you have to travel farther nowadays."

We were circling back to the return boulevard. The horse crossed the one-way thoroughfare several times, seemingly of his own accord, to proceed where the tree shade was thickest. Gently the long springs of the carriages took the inequalities in the concrete surface. The slight side-to-side oscillations came as a novelty in days when the stresses of the familiar motor travel are forward and backward, as welcome as the even pace of our progress. Two speeds only had we—a walk and an amble, four miles an hour or six.

"Society people used to play croquet over there." My host pointed to a floor-like space of perhaps two acres in extent. The driver looked at the towering buildings that gird the park about. He thought you would have a hard time finding a house more than thirty years old in that encircling range of skyscrapers. Could he still be regretting that he had not foreseen that New York was going to come to something? There was no hint of this in his gentle and slightly weary intonations. Probably there is a good deal of waiting to be done in his business, and even a good coachman isn't as good at waiting as his horse. Now we were back at the stand opposite the Plaza. I paid the fee and the driver touched the brim of his topper in salute. Unconsciously I echoed his gesture.

E. C. S.

In the Garden

In that still hour when light has slipped away
Almost unnoticed from the gentle sky,
The flowers that have held the sun all day,
Fade into darkness with a little sigh;
Then sudden tremors through the garden stir;
The lightless house is silent and withdrawn;
The roses hang, a still and velvet blur,
And chairs loom ghostly on the darkening lawn.

Across the grass with light and purposed pace
The cat comes running from the garden's end,
With ears laid back, and small distrustful face,
Seeking instinctively to find a friend,
And leaps upon my knee with plaintive cry,
Sensing a strangeness, though she knows not why.

—DIANA CARROLL, in "These Growing Years." (Oxford: Shakespeare Head Press.)

August Moonrise

An hour ago we left the stifling city
And came to this cool spot beside the lake
To watch the August moonrise.
Tonight there is no wind; the trees stand brooding,
Peaceful and still. Across the fragrant dusk
A bob-white calls, and a belated swallow
On swift wings cleaves the gray air overhead.
—Now the pale east grows golden
And the moon,
A gorgeous disk of burnished copper
Comes slowly up above the clustered treetops
And takes its path across the star-strewn sky,
Turning the lake water to quicksilver,
Flooding the dark fields with its cool white glow.

LENA WHITTAKER BLAKENEY.

"Tout et rien"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

SI SIMPLES soient-ils, les mots "tout" et "rien" ont en Science Chrétienne une signification à la fois belle et pratique. D'après cette doctrine, la totalité et le néant sont les attributs respectifs du bien et du mal. Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit dans son ouvrage intitulé *Non et Oui* (p. 17): "Si les mortels pouvaient saisir le sens de ces deux mots, *tout* et *rien*, ce mystère d'un Dieu qui n'a aucune connaissance du péché disparaîtrait, et l'harmonie éternelle, infinie, serait comprise."

L'idée de la totalité de Dieu, l'Esprit, l'Entendement divin, touche immédiatement le cœur de celui qui étudie la Science Chrétienne. Elle peut paraître idéaliste et contredire bien des notions inculquées par l'enseignement plus ou moins matérialiste de nos écoles; par contre elle satisfait les aspirations humaines vers un Dieu dont la sagesse, le pouvoir et l'amour surpassent ce que peut offrir l'ami le meilleur. L'adolescent rêve à un monde qui répondrait au plan dicté par l'affection et la sollicitude de sa propre mère; et beaucoup d'entre nous se prennent à répéter ces paroles de Jésus: "Si donc vous, qui êtes mauvais, savez donner de bonnes choses à vos enfants, combien plus votre Père, qui est dans les cieux, donnera-t-il de bonnes choses à ceux qui les lui demandent!"

Pour Jésus, la totalité était indissolublement unie à Dieu, au bien; et les puissantes œuvres du Maître prouvèrent que le mal, se manifestant par le péché, la maladie, l'indifférence, le chagrin, la séparation, le dénuement ou la mort, n'est rien. Par la compréhension spirituelle, Jésus était constamment en rapport avec cette pure idée de Dieu, du bien, qui avait toujours la première place dans ses affections et dans sa manière d'envisager les choses. Sa faculté de prouver que Dieu est Tout et que le mal n'est rien permettait de mesurer son amour pour Dieu. Chez lui cette idée de la totalité divine n'était ni une simple croyance, ni un assentiment intellectuel ou logique permettant aux obstacles et aux entraves matériels de persister à soutenir leur légitimité et leur réalité dans le cœur et la vie des hommes.

La totalité de Dieu! Cette idée était claire et puissante pour Jésus-Christ, parce qu'il y vouait un amour et une fidélité inébranlables alors qu'il allait de lieu en lieu, prouvant au foyer, à l'atelier, dans la synagogue, dans la rue ou sur la place publique, la vérité de l'être de l'homme. L'humilité enfantine et l'amour du bien qui gouvernaient toutes ses pensées lui permettaient de prouver que la spiritualité—la conscience réelle—est le royaume des cieux. Il vivait sa compréhension de l'admirable vérité qu'exprime en termes à la fois clairs, simples et pratiques le livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Le Principe divin et l'idée constituent l'harmonie spirituelle,—les cieux et l'éternité. Dans l'univers de la Vérité, la matière est inconnue. Aucune supposition d'erreur n'y pénètre. La Science divine, la Parole de Dieu, dit aux ténèbres à la surface de l'erreur: 'Dieu est Tout-en-tout,' et la lumière de l'Amour toujours-présent illumine l'univers" (p. 503).

Quel réconfort de savoir, de sentir et de démontrer qu'à l'instar de Jésus, nous pouvons tous réaliser progressivement l'unité avec notre Père céleste et réduire au néant l'erreur opposée ou contradictoire! Cependant Jésus ne travaillait pas simplement en vue de résultats visibles ou pour améliorer les perspectives mentales, morales et matérielles de ceux qu'il guérissait. Certes il atteignit dans ce domaine des résultats surpassant tout ce que d'autres ont pu accomplir. Mais il fit bien plus encore: il prouva à ses disciples soit contemporains soit futurs que Dieu aime Sa création, Son univers, au point que la perfection, l'harmonie, la beauté manifestées même dans les moindres détails ne peuvent jamais être amoindries, changées ou perdues.

Grâce à l'intelligence spirituelle de l'harmonie et de l'amour toujours présents que la Science Chrétienne met en lumière, chacun peut demander mentalement les preuves actuelles de la présence du Père céleste, de l'Amour divin. Ces preuves font ressortir la Science divine qui constitue la base et la force des paroles prononcées par Jésus-Christ: "Demandez, et l'on vous donnera; cherchez, et vous trouverez; frappez, et l'on vous ouvrira."

C'est par la connaissance de soi-même, le dévouement et l'humilité, qu'on prouve la totalité de Dieu: dès lors l'assurance spirituelle vient faire sa demeure dans la compréhension et le cœur humains. La prière cesse d'être un effort fait comme à tâtons pour trouver le bien, la santé, l'harmonie, l'immortalité. Le doute et la crainte s'enfuient et sont remplacés par l'amour intelligent, par l'attente sincère des manifestations du bien. Faire ainsi constamment appel à la totalité divine, c'est éliminer progressivement dans le penser humain les prétentions du mal et ses contradictions; c'est introduire dans notre existence, par réflexion, la gloire, la beauté, la sagesse, l'amour et le pouvoir de Dieu, et prouver que le royaume des cieux est ici même, dès maintenant, le seul véritable état de conscience.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Mr. Chips at Brookfield

Across the road behind a rampart of ancient elms lay Brookfield, russet under its autumn mantle of creeper. A group of eighteenth-century buildings centered upon a quadrangle, and there were acres of playing fields beyond; then came the small dependent village and the open fen country. Brookfield, as Wetherby had said, was an old foundation; established in the reign of Elizabeth as a grammar school, it might, with better luck, have become as famous as Harrow. Its luck, however had not been so good; the School went up and down, dwindling almost to non-existence at one time, becoming almost illustrious at another. It was during one of these latter periods, in the reign of the first George, that the main structure had been rebuilt and large additions made. Later, after the Napoleonic Wars and until the mid-Victorian days, the School declined again, both in numbers and in repute Wetherby, who came in 1840, restored its fortunes somewhat; but its subsequent history never raised it to front-rank status. It was, nevertheless, a good school of the second rank. Several notable families supported it; it supplied fair samples of the history-making men of the age—judges, members of parliament, colonial administrators, a few peers and bishops. Mostly, however, it turned out merchants, manufacturers, and professional men, with a good sprinkling of country squires and parsons. It was the sort of school which, when mentioned, would sometimes make snobbish people confess that they rather thought they had heard of it.

But if it had not been this sort of school it would probably not have taken Chips. For Chips, in any social or academic sense, was just as respectable, but no more brilliant, than Brookfield itself.

It had taken him some time to realize this, at the beginning. Not that he was boastful or conceited, but he had been, in his early twenties as ambitious as most other young men at such an age. His dream had been to get a headship eventually, or at any rate a senior mastership in a really first-class school; it was only gradually, after repeated trials and failures, that he realized the inadequacy of his qualifications. His degree, for instance, was not particularly good, and his discipline, though good enough and improving, was not absolutely reliable under all conditions. He had no private means and no family connections of any importance. About 1880, after he had been at Brookfield a decade, he began to recognize that the odds were heavily against his being able to better himself by moving elsewhere; but about that time, also, the possibility of staying where he was began to fill a comfortable niche in his mind. At forty, he was rooted, settled, and quite happy. At fifty, he was the doyen of the staff. At sixty, under a new and youthful Head, he *was* Brookfield—the guest of honor at Old Brookfieldian dinners, the court of appeal in all matters affecting Brookfield history and traditions. And in 1913, when he turned sixty-five, he retired, was presented with a check and a writing desk and a clock, and went across the road to live at Mrs. Wickett's. A decent career, decently closed; three cheers for old Chips, they all shouted, at that uproarious end-of-term dinner.

—JAMES HILTON, in "Good-bye, Mr Chips." (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Color Contrast

You say that in Cornwall
Where you are staying,
And where giant seas endlessly fret
Against columns of rugged rock,
The sands are silver,
And the bay, white with minutest sea shells,
The sea itself, a radiant turquoise,
Riding beneath a turquoise sky.

But here on the East Coast
I am watching a molten sea,
A molten sea with ripples of gold
Where the sun lies low,
And wet sands the sheen of a bronze urn
That has been polished by loving hands
And set to burn i' the glow of the sunset.

Silver—gold—turquoise—bronze;
What more lovely could the sea offer one?

MABEL A. BEEKEN.

"All and nothing"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE simple words "all" and "nothing" have a beautiful and practical significance in Christian Science. In this teaching allness and nothingness are predicates affirmed of good and evil respectively. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in her work "No and Yes" (p. 17), "If mortals could grasp these two words *all* and *nothing*, this mystery of a God who has no knowledge of sin would disappear, and the eternal, infinite harmony would be fathomed."

At the outset the idea of the allness of God, Spirit, divine Mind, warmly appeals to the heart of the student of Christian Science. Idealistic as it may appear, and contradicting so much that is learned through the materialistic education of the schools, it nevertheless satisfies the human craving for a God whose wisdom, power, and love exceed the level of the love of our best earthly friend. The youth may dream of a world such as his mother's affection and care would dictate. And the words of Jesus come readily to the lips, "If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your Father which is in heaven give good things to them that ask him?"

To Jesus, allness was indissolubly associated with God, good; and his mighty works proved that evil, whether manifested as sin or disease, lovelessness, sorrow, separation, lack, or death, is nothing. Jesus was wedded by spiritual understanding to this pure idea of God, good. It was ever uppermost in his affections and outlook. The measure of his love for God was his ability to prove God to be All, and evil nothing. To him this idea of God's allness was not a mere belief, nor a logical or intellectual assent which left material obstruction and limitation still stubbornly contesting their legitimacy and reality in human hearts and lives.

The idea of God's allness was clear and powerful to Christ Jesus because of his unswerving and consecrated love for and loyalty to it, as he went about proving the truth of man's being in the home, workshop, synagogue, street, or market place. The childlike humility and love for good which governed his every thought enabled him to prove that spirituality, real consciousness, is the kingdom of heaven. He lived his understanding of the beautiful truth so clearly, simply, and practically expressed in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 503): "The divine Principle and idea constitute spiritual harmony,—heaven and eternity. In the universe of Truth, matter is unknown. No supposition of error enters there. Divine Science, the Word of God, saith to the darkness upon the face of error, 'God is All-in-all,' and the light of ever-present Love illumines the universe."

What a comfort to know, feel, and demonstrate, that we can all progressively realize this unity with our heavenly Father as Christ Jesus did, and resolve the opposing or contradictory error into nothingness! Jesus, however, did not work merely for outward results or to improve the mental, moral, and material outlook of those he healed. He achieved these results in a manner and to an extent no one else has done. But he did much more: he proved to his disciples and to all his followers in every age that God so loves the universe He has created that its perfection, harmony, and beauty, even in the least of its manifestations, can never be belittled, changed, or lost.

Through the spiritual understanding of ever present harmony and love, made clear by Christian Science, each can make this mental demand for present proofs of the presence of his heavenly Father, divine Love. These proofs of Love's presence show the divine Science underlying and giving power to those words of Christ Jesus, "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you."

Through self-knowledge, consecrated service, and humility we prove God's allness; and spiritual assurance thus finds a resting-place in the human understanding and heart. No longer is prayer a blind groping after good, after health, harmony, and immortality. Doubt and fear flee away, their place being taken by an intelligent love for and earnest expectation of the manifestations of good. Such a constant appeal to God's allness progressively disposes of the claims of evil's contradiction in human thinking, and ushers into individual experience the reflected glory, beauty, wisdom, love, and power of God, and the kingdom of heaven therefore as the one and only real state of consciousness here and now.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

By Air to Africa

Each Wednesday this famous air-mail for Africa leaves the London air-port, passing high above the Channel to Paris; after which a train link accomplishes the stage from Paris to Brindisi. . . . From Brindisi across to Alexandria your trip provides a splendid panorama of the Mediterranean, with its wonderful vistas and coastal beauties; after which you begin to wing your way above the romance and wild life of the great African continent.

The sky is deep blue, and there is a gentle breeze from the desert, as you make your early-morning start from Cairo and, as your mail-plane climbs, the Pyramids stand out below you amid the golden sands; while far beneath lies the famous Nile, herd-boys with their goats along its banks. And so you sweep on—on past the Valley of Kings, with the hotels of Luxor coming into view. The Nile still lies below, while temples and ruins—panoramas of a remote, mysterious past—unfold themselves beneath. As Assuan appears ahead you catch a glimpse of the First Cataract—a splendid sight when viewed from aloft, with the Assuan Dam beyond the foam of the rapids. Another marvellous view, while you are en route for Wadi-Halfa, is that which you obtain of the giant temple of Abu Simbel, with its enormous figures guarding the entrance; while it is as you near Wadi-Halfa that the scenery below changes from fertile river valley, bordered by inhospitable, wadi-scarred plains, to arid desert. After a halt at Wadi-Halfa you are in the air again, and now, for mile after mile, as you look below, there is nothing but the sand of the desert. But it is not long, however, thanks to the speed of your mail-plane, before you reach Atbara en route for Khartoum, and observe that cultivated areas are beginning to appear below, with glimpses here and there of cotton-fields. And then, ahead of you where the White and Blue Niles meet, you see Khartoum with its wide, well-planned streets, and with the native village of Omdurman straggling just across the river. Khartoum is one of your night halts on the aerial journey across Africa, and this gives you an opportunity, which you are glad to take, of riding along the Embankment, of seeing the Palace where Gordon lived and died, of visiting the Zoölogical Gardens, and also of catching some interesting glimpses of native life as it is lived in Omdurman.

One of the thrills of flying over Africa is provided by the game, far beneath, which one can watch from one's cabin window. Not long ago Sir Harry Brittain, K. B. E., C. M. G., made journeys to and fro along the African airway, during which he studied animal life, taking many photographs of special interest. The fascination of such animal studies from aloft, declares Sir Harry, never palls. Always there is something fresh to see. From the cockpit of the big mail-plane in which he flew be obtained splendid photographic studies of animals in their natural surroundings.—HARRY HARPER and ROBERT BRENARD, in "The Romance of the Flying Mail." (London: Routledge.)

Triolet Pattern

The pattern for the Triolet
Is dainty in design;
As dainty as the Minuet,
The pattern for the Triolet,
For though precise and stately, yet
To dance it *does* incline—
The pattern for the Triolet
Is dainty in design.

PEARL LOGAN WOODBRIDGE.

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Lott-Stoefen Team Advances To Semifinals

Bryan and McDiarmid Put Out by Tidball and Jacobs, 7-9, 6-3, 6-0

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 10—Doubles play held the center of the stage here yesterday in the Longwood Bowl lawn tennis tournament. The United States Davis Cup doubles team advanced to the semifinal round, while the third-seeded pair were beaten in their attempt to reach the advanced round.

Today's program in singles brings Wilmer L. Allison Jr., top-seeded, against John W. Van Ryn on a grandstand court and Jack P. Tidball against R. Berkeley Bell on a clubhouse court at the same time. Bell is favored to win his match and meet Allison in the final tomorrow afternoon.

If play holds according to seeding in the doubles George M. Lott and Lester R. Stoefen, United States and Wimbledon team champions and Davis Cup stars, will meet Wilmer Allison and Johnny Van Ryn, former Davis Cup doubles players, in the final tomorrow afternoon.

Yesterday the Lott-Stoefen team faced a local pair in Dr. G. Colket Caner of Brookline and Henry R. Guild of Needham. The Longwood players put up a stern battle against the internationalists, who were unable to break service until the tenth game when they blazed through Guild. The locals gave their opponents plenty to do all through the match, which Lott and Stoefen won 8—6, 6—4, 6—2.

Allison and Van Ryn gave a good tennis exhibition in eliminating Lindley Tiers of Cooperstown, N. Y., and Amos Eno of Princeton, winning at 6—1, 6—3.

Tidball and Edward Jacobs of Baltimore, sixth seeded, upset the third seeded team of Robert L. Bryan of Chattanooga, Tenn., and John McDiarmid of Fort Worth, Texas, winning at 7—9, 6—3, 6—0. This match was not brilliant, but was closely fought most of the way.

The fourth men's doubles match of the day saw Berkeley Bell and Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff of New York play an extra set match to get by James Van Alen of Newport, R. I., and Arnold W. Jones of Providence. The score was, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4.

Longwood Bowl Invitation Lawn Tennis Tournament

Men's Doubles—Third Round

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, and Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, defeated Henry R. Guild, Needham, Mass., and Dr. G. Colket Caner, Brookline, 6—4, 6—2.

Jack P. Tidball, Los Angeles, and Edward Jacobs, Baltimore, Md., defeated Robert L. Bryan, Chattanooga, Tenn., and John McDiarmid, Fort Worth, Texas, 7—9, 6—3, 6—0.

John W. Van Ryn, East Orange, N. J. and Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, defeated Lindley Tiers, Cooperstown, N. Y. and Amos Eno, Princeton, 6—1, 6—3.

R. Berkeley Bell, New York, and Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff, New York, defeated James Van Alen, Newport, R. I., and Arnold W. Jones, Providence, R. I., 6—3, 3—6, 6—4

Jones Meets Haas

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 10—In the final for the junior championship of the Western Golf Association at Hinsdale Golf Club near here today Robert Carpenter Jones of Detroit faced Fred Haas Jr. of New Orleans, winner of the recent southern amateur title. Jones won a quarterfinal match from Paul Jamieson of St. Louis, 2 and 1, and a semifinal, 1 up, from Elton Hill of Urbana, Ill. Haas, playing excellent golf against worthy rivals, scored a victory, 4 and 3, over William Thomsen of Racine, Wis., and one by 2 and 1 over Keith Johnson of Bloomington, Ill. They played the full 18. Haas recording a card of 71, tying par.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	29	12	.707
Chattanooga	20	16	.556
Nashville	20	19	.513
Knoxville	19	19	.500
Memphis	21	22	.488
Birmingham	16	21	.432
Atlanta	17	24	.415
Little Rock	15	24	.385

Results Aug. 9

New Orleans 5, Nashville 0.
New Orleans 2, Nashville 0.
Chattanooga 4, Memphis 2.
Only games scheduled.

Roque Games Postponed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTERVILLE, Ohio, Aug. 10—All play in the annual national tournament of the American Roque League was postponed here yesterday until today. Regular scheduled games in the second division will be played winding up the tournament.

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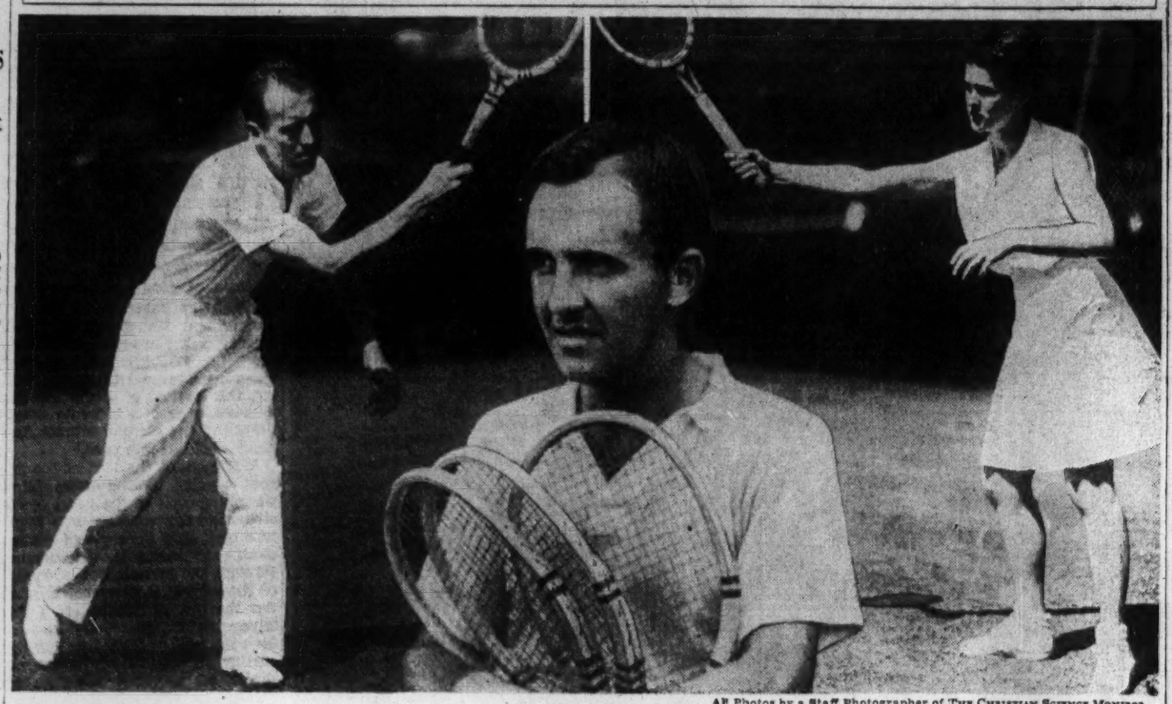
Longwood Titles on the Tips of Their Rackets



All Photos by a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Wilmer L. Allison Jr.
Austin, Texas

R. Berkeley Bell
New York

Sarah H. Palfrey
Brookline, Mass.

Palfrey-Sharp Singles Final At Longwood

Catherine Wolf and Helen Fulton Advance in the Doubles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 10—Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, Mass., won her semifinal round singles match yesterday, and will play Jane Sharp of Pasadena, Calif., this afternoon for the Longwood Cricket Club women's invitation lawn tennis title.

Miss Palfrey, who is seeded second in the national singles championship, beginning next Monday at Forest Hills, N. Y., yesterday afternoon won a two-set semifinal from Mrs. Whitfield Painter of Dedham, Mass., the former Marjorie Morrill, on one of Longwood's grandstand courts.

Mrs. Painter fought hard in the second set, but Miss Palfrey came from behind at 0—2 to win the set at 6—4. The first set was won at 6—1.

Catherine Wolf of Elkhart, Ind. and Helen Fulton of Winnetka, Ill., reached the women's doubles final and will meet Josephine N. Cruickshank of Santa Ana., Calif. and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn of East Orange, N. J. for the title.

Yesterday the Wolf-Fulton team, unseeded, defeated Jane Sharp and Norma Taubele, New York player, in a hard-fought doubles semifinal, 6—4, 7—5. Recently in the Essex County Club doubles final the Wolf-Fulton pair was only able to take one game from the Misses Sharp and Taubele.

In mixed doubles, Lester R. Stoefen and Jane Sharp advanced as did the top-seeded combination of George M. Lott Jr. and Mrs Painter. The summary:

Longwood Cricket Club Women's Invitation Lawn Tennis Tournament Singles—Semifinal Round

Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., defeated Mrs. Whitfield Painter, Dedham Mass., 6—1, 6—4.

Doubles—Semifinal Round

Catherine Wolf, Elkhart, Ind., and Helen Fulton, Winnetka, Ill., defeated Jane Sharp, Pasadena, Calif., and Norma Taubele, New York, 6—4, 7—5.

Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, East Orange, N. J., defeated Dr. Esther Bartosh, Los Angeles, and Mrs. John W. Harris Jr., Kansas City, 6—2, 6—2.

Mixed Doubles—First Round

Kathryn Pearson, Houston, Texas, and Wilbur Hess, Texas, defeated Anne Page, Wayne, Penna., and Tom Flynn, Bayside, L. I., 6—7, 6—4.

Second Round

Kathryn Pearson and Wilbur Hess won from Dr. Esther Bartosh, Los Angeles, and J. Donald Budge, San Francisco, by default.

Ruby Bishop, Santa Monica, Calif., and Jack P. Tidball, Los Angeles, defeated Josephine Gray, Cincinnati, and Dr. Eugene McCauliff, New York, 6—3, 6—4.

Third Round

Jane Sharp and Lester R. Stoefen defeated Helen Fulton and John McDiarmid, 6—3, 6—4.

Mrs. Whitfield Painter and George M. Lott Jr. defeated Mae Ceurvorst and Eddie Jacobs, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2.

Mrs. Penelope Anderson McBride and Berkeley Bell defeated Kathryn Pearson and Wilbur Hess, 6—3, 6—4.

Ruby Bishop and Jack Tidball defeated Mrs. DeLloyd Thompson and Caspar Nannes, 5—7, 6—1, 6—2.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	61	51	.545
Indianapolis	60	52	.536
Columbus	59	53	.527
Milwaukee	58	54	.518
Louisville	57	55	.509
Toledo	54	59	.478
Kansas City	50	61	.450
St. Paul	49	63	.437

Results Aug. 9

St. Paul 3, Indianapolis 2.
Kansas City 8, Toledo 4.
Louisville 6, Minneapolis 7.
Louisville 11, Minneapolis 8.
Other game postponed.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	68	37	.648
New York	64	39	.621
Cleveland	57	46	.553
Boston	56	51	.523
Washington	49	55	.471
St. Louis	44	56	.440
Philadelphia	39	61	.390
Chicago	37	69	.349

Results Aug. 9

Detroit 13, St. Louis 2.
Boston 15, Philadelphia 2 (5 innings).
New York at Washington, rain.
Only games scheduled.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	28	18	.609
Missions	27	19	.587
Seattle	26	20	.565
San Francisco	25	21	.543
Hollywood	24	22	.522
Oakland	20	25	.444
Sacramento	19	27	.413
Portland	14	31	.311

Results Aug. 9

San Francisco 4, Los Angeles 0.
Portland 14, Oakland 1.
Sacramento 6, Seattle 1.
Hollywood 4, Missions 1.

Gained Experience In Davis Cup Play, Says R. N. Williams

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—Written into the final chapter of America's unsuccessful bid for the Davis Cup—emblematic of world tennis supremacy—were the words: "Our bid for the cup was not a complete failure."

Those 10 words were spoken by R. Norris Williams 2d, the team captain, as the 1934 book was finished yesterday when Williams and his singles players, Francis X. Shields and Sidney B. Wood Jr., walked down the gangplank from the Europa and set foot on native soil for the first time in two months.

"We were beaten by a better team, but the experience we gained in the challenge round matches with England should serve us well in preparing for the 1935 campaign," Williams said. Shields said the series provided "constructive experience toward bringing the cup back to America," while Wood seconded the motion.

They all had high praise for the doubles victories scored by George M. Lott Jr., the Chicago veteran, and Lester R. Stoefen of Los Angeles, although Williams said the towering, coast star and his short partner might have trained harder. "But they won their assignments and that takes care of that," he smiled.

Although plans for the 1935 campaign are not even being discussed by the powers of the United States L. T. A., the feeling displayed by Williams, Shields and Wood indicated they would like another crack at Fred J. Perry and company and the cup.

When Shields and Wood turned their backs on Wimbledon's famous center court a few weeks ago, they took away with them a higher regard for the peerless Perry than when he won the United States singles title at Forest Hills last September.

"He was in rare form in the challenge round and is going to be hard to take in our national this year," said Shields. "But I think one of us—Sid or myself—will stop him here next month."

Checker Tourney Entries

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 10 (AP)—More than 150 entries have been received for the national American checker championships, to be played here Aug. 13 to 25. The defending champion, Asa A. Long of Toledo, Ohio, is expected to meet his heaviest opposition from Edwin F. Hunt of Nashville, Tenn., the southern champion; Nathan Rubin, Michigan and Pacific coast champion; Charles Young of Pittsburgh, western Pennsylvania champion, and Ray Gould of Portland, Me., the New England champion. M. D. Peetzel of Abilene, Texas, will be the official referee.

Brennan Out On Option

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 10 (AP)—Don Brennan, young right-hander, has been sent to Toronto of the International League, the Cincinnati Reds announced yesterday.

Sporting Around the Hub

A DASH of hockey news here and there in the summer can do no great harm, and especially when it pertains to the Boston Bruins. Canadian reports state that Frank Patrick, new coach of the Bruins, has sent word to all his players to report in condition. Nels Stewart and Archie Wilcox, hefty individuals during the off season, are going through certain rigors of training even now. Rumors have it that the Bruins are contemplating a sizable deal which, if completed, will add another prominent hockey player to the roster.

* * *

William Winslow of South Orange, N. J., featured the North Shore tennis yesterday competing in three finals. He won the boys' singles; paired with Kay Parrot to win the mixed doubles crown and with Paul Gale, lost the boys' doubles in a five-set match to Norman Dalrymple and Seymour Stearns. Eleana Ciccone and Ruth Aseltine won the girls' doubles.

* * *

The American Legion state golf tournament is to be held at Thorney Lea, Friday, Aug. 17. The tournament will play a large part in the three-day convention at Brockton. Three divisions and one for guests will provide proper classification and prizes have been arranged for.

* * *

Lone Star Dietz will have 30 players from which to mold the Boston Redskins for an arduous season in the National Football League. Practice at Wayland, Mass., will weed out prospects and Fenway Park will soon be the mecca for professional football fans instead of baseball. The new Yawkey plant should be more suitable than the plant last year.

* * *

Although negotiations are not officially under way between C. F. Adams of the Bruins and the Boston Garden, it is known that the Garden will ask a rental of $3300 per game. That figure is $1300 more than the Bruins paid last year. If the merger between the Garden and Arena goes through, and it will or will not by next Wednesday, the Bruins have only two alternatives. They either reach a satisfactory rental arrangement or play elsewhere. If Boston fans do not have their Bruins for a season the blow to professional hockey here will be too great to estimate. Rumors will fly; but when such men as Mr. Adams, Art Ross, George V. Brown and Henry Lapham really get together on the matter some solution will present itself.

* * *

As the Longwood Bowl tennis singles dwindles toward the final, only Wilmer Allison has experienced a previous victory. John W. Van Ryn, Jack Tidball and R. Berkeley Bell all have yet to experience their first Bowl victory. In the invitation doubles, two U. S. Davis Cup teams may reach the finals, Lott and Stoefen, 1934 team, and Allison and Van Ryn, 1932 team.

Seeded Juniors In The Fourth Round

CULVER, Ind., Aug. 10 (AP)—A heavy bombardment in the singles and doubles of the national junior and boys' tennis championships on the Culver Military Academy courts through the terrific heat of the day saw 51 matches fought out, as the field worked to catch up on play washed out by rain earlier in the week. Two rounds of junior singles brought the field up to the quarterfinals and two rounds of boys' singles cut the field to four.

The top four seeded, juniors emerged successfully, although Ramsey Potts of Memphis, rated second, was forced to come from behind to defeat Ralph Burns, of Indianapolis, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2, in the fourth round. C. Gene Mako, Los Angeles, championship favorite, romped through William McCoy, of Chicago, 6—0, 6—1, and then had to put on pressure to defeat Charles Shostrom, of Chicago, 6—0, 7—5.

In the lone upset of the day in junior singles, Robert Madden, of Pittsburgh, put out John Shostrom of Chicago, seeded fifth, 6—4, 6—3.

The outstanding form reversal of the tournament in the boys' division came when Henry Daniels of New York, second seeded star, lost a hard match to Harry Thompson of Manchester, Mass., 2—6, 8—6, 7—5.

Union Printers Baseball

Cincinnati 11, Pittsburgh 9.
Twin Cities 12, Chicago 9.
Washington 7, Twin Cities 3.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

One of Baseball's Greats

WITH the passing of Wilbert Robinson after some 50 years of active participation in the game in which he played a leading part, professional baseball has lost one of its greatest players and managers. Starting his career way back in 1882 Robinson became a catcher, and soon developed into one of the best of his day. He was the first catcher to crouch close behind the bat all the time, instead of coming up for a third strike. He also made the record of batting safely seven straight times in a nine-inning game. A member of the Baltimore Orioles back in the early nineties, he played on the same team with John J. McGraw and Hughie Jennings, two other famous members of that club who later became managers of major-league teams. In 1914, he became manager of the Brooklyn Nationals, and piloted them for the next 17 years, during which time they won the pennant in 1916 and 1920. Always popular with players, fans and sports writers, he became known as "Uncle Robbie," and his team was nicknamed the "Robins." During the past few years he was associated with Bobby Jones, the golfer, as president and manager of the Atlanta Southern Association Club.

* * *

Record List for Golf Tourney

When the United States Golf Association announced that all of the amateur championship tournament would be at match play this year, it was thought that there might possibly be a falling off in the number of entrants; but such has proved far from the case, as no fewer than 741 golfers sent in their names for the qualifying round, which will take place Aug. 21. Due to exemptions for one reason or another, only 728 of the entrants will be called upon to play, with only 167 of them getting into the tournament proper. This year, also, for the first time in the history of the championship, 10 of the former titleholders are eligible without qualifying, a ruling which has been received with much satisfaction by all followers of amateur golf. George T. Dunlap Jr. will be on hand to defend his title, and, if he succeeds, he will become one of only nine players who have been able to win the title more than once and one of only six winning it two years in succession.

* * *

A Very Representative Athlete

When it comes to representing different countries and organizations in amateur track and field athletics, Phil Edwards must come pretty near to carrying off a record. Among the colleges he has represented are New York and McGill Universities, and among the countries are Canada and British Guiana. And, if memory serves us right, he has represented the Hamilton Club of Canada. He has been a great middle-distance runner and a real sportsman.

Europe Scores In Opening Day Of World Meet

LONDON, Aug. 10 (Canadian Press)—Europe scored in the opening of the two-day women's world track and field games, winning the only two titles decided and sharing places in sprint and hurdles semifinals and finals with British Empire stars.

Canada, England and South Africa sent their empire games squads into the world games. Only the top-notchers qualified in heats and semifinals of the sprints. The high jumpers took a surprise defeat.

Fräulein M. Grieme of Germany won the high jump at 5ft. 1in., four empire aces failing to get over that height. They finished in a tie for second place, and in the jump-off Mary Milne of England took second, Margaret Bell of Canada third, Eva Dawes of Toronto fourth, and Marjorie Clark of South Africa fifth.

Other Title to German

The other title also went to Germany, Fräulein Mauermeyer, winning the eight-pound shotput with a mark of 44ft. 10½in. Her countrywoman, Miss Fleischer, was second. Her best toss measured 39ft. 6in.

Canadians received their greatest setback when the 400-meter relay team was disqualified after finishing second to Germany in a heat. Mary Frizzell of Vancouver pulled up too soon on the second leg and passed the baton to Betty White of Hamilton outside the passing area.

Peggy Matheson of Toronto survived one heat of the 60-meter dash, but was eliminated in the semifinals. She was fifth in the semifinal, won by Miss Stella Walsh of Poland in 7.8s., her own world record time.

Equals World Record

In the other semifinal Miss Schurrman of Holland equaled the world record. Fräulein Kuhlmann of Germany and Evelyn Maguire of England qualified with the Dutch girl.

Canada's ranking timber toppers, Betty Taylor of Hamilton and Roxy Atkins of Toronto, qualified for the semifinals of the 80-meter hurdles.

In the 100 and 200 meters, Canada qualified three sprinters. Audrey Dearnley of Hamilton won her 100-meter heat in 12.7s. Miss Strike started in another heat but retired.

In the 200 meters, Eileen Meagher of Halifax qualified behind Fräulein Dollinger of Germany. The winner was caught in 26s. Lillian Palmer advanced by taking second to Nellie Halstead of England, who won by 10 yards in 25.6s.

Two Pairs Tie for Medal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MAMARONECK, N. Y., Aug. 10—George J. Voigt and Arthur Lynch, Winged Foot Golf Club, and Dr. R. R. Lauckner and F. P. Anderson, Canoe Brook Country Club, tied for the Ed. Thorp Memorial Medal in the qualifying round of the John G. Anderson Memorial tournament at the Winged Foot Club yesterday, with cards of 69. They will play off the tie Sunday.

Australians Take Good Lead

BIRMINGHAM, Eng., Aug. 10 (By C. P.)—The touring Australian cricketers yesterday took a good lead over Warwickshire in the three-day fixture finishing today. The scores were: Australians, 321 and 184 for 5 (Croom 4 for 33, George Paine 4 for 65, McCabe 77, Darling 50); Warwickshire, 179 (Croom 81, Santal 61, Grimmett 5 for 76).

N.Y.Y.C. Fleet Starts Annual Run to Newport

Yankee, Rainbow, Vanitie and Weetamoe Take Part in Cruise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 10—Led by the four stately cup yachts, Vanitie, the New York Yacht Club fleet swept out of the Thames a couple of hours before noon today, and, with a moderate southwest breeze well off the starboard bow, headed into western Block Island Sound on the the initial run of the annual cruise to Newport. The smaller craft followed at five-minute intervals according to size, with sloops predominating, although there were half a dozen fairly large schooners.

Mr. and Mrs. T. O. M. Sopwith eager to join the Endeavour at Bristol, did not wait to see the start, but left at morning colors, 8 o'clock, on George Baker's Viking, in the hope of reaching the challenger by noon.

The run today of 37 miles along southern Rhode Island shores was for the navy challenge cups, two trophies given annually by the naval members of the club, one for sloops and another for schooners, all on their time allowance, which meant that the cup yachts would have to give the little eight-meters and New York 30-footers more than an hour and a half.

As the wind was rather moderate up to noon, it looked as if the larger craft would have to crowd on all sail to secure a sufficient lead, and save their time. The four miles across the eastern end of Long Island Sound was quickly made, but most of the fleet had some difficulty in overcoming a strong flood tide. By noon, however, most of the fleet had threaded the race and was well along on the course.

Three of the four cup boats joined the fleet late yesterday afternoon, Yankee and Weetamoe coming from Newport under sail, while Rainbow made the run at the end of a tow line. Vanitie was already in its harbor. They were all snuggly anchored long before evening colors with three white masts and Yankee's varnished spar looming high above the smaller racers.

Most of the yachtsmen went on board the flagship Corsair for the reception which Commodore Junius S. Morgan tendered his two English guests, Mr. and Mrs. Sopwith, and for the first time in history members of the New York Yacht Club were given an opportunity of welcoming a sporting foe. The reception lasted a couple of hours and was thoroughly enjoyed especially by the foreigners.

Navy Balloon Wins Race

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—The National Aeronautic Association announced today that Lieut. Charles H. Kendall of the navy, with 206.4 miles, had won first place in the Birmingham balloon race last week to determine America's three entries in the international Gordon Bennett race at Warsaw, Poland, Sept. 23. Capt. William J. Flood of the army took second place with 189.1 miles. The winner of third and the last of the three to qualify for the international was undetermined because, the association announced, the log of Lieut. Haynie McCormick of the army had been lost in the mails. The distance traveled by George Hineman of Buffalo was placed at 180.1 miles and that of Karl Lange, pilot of the Goodyear Rubber Company entry, at 137.9. It will be several days before it is determined whether Hineman or McCormick won third place.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	68	39	.636
Chicago	64	41	.610
St. Louis	60	44	.577
Boston	54	52	.509
Pittsburgh	49	53	.480
Brooklyn	44	59	.427
Philadelphia	43	62	.410
Cincinnati	38	68	.346

Results Aug. 9

New York 16, Brooklyn 5.
Chicago at Pittsburgh, rain.
Only games scheduled.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	74	45	.622
Rochester	69	51	.575
Toronto	67	54	.554
Albany	61	54	.530
Montreal	58	59	.496
Buffalo	59	62	.488
Syracuse	47	70	.402
Baltimore	38	78	.328

Results Aug. 9

Buffalo 3, Newark 2.
Toronto 2, Albany 1.
Baltimore 6, Rochester 5.
Syracuse 4, Montreal 3.

Surrey Wins Both Shields

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLACKPOOL, Eng.—Boys and girls of Surrey won the two intercounty championship shields at the tenth annual track and field event athletic meeting of the English Schools Athletic Association here recently. The Surrey boys totaled 15½ points and the girls 13. The Meyerstein Trophy, awarded for the best performance of the day, was won by H. Rayment of London, who cleared 5ft. 2½in. in the high jump, beating the previous record by 1½in.

Troch Wins Marathon Shoot

YORKLYN, Del., Aug. 10 (AP)—Frank M. Troch of Portland, Ore., Aug. 8 won the Marathon trapshoot, feature of the second day of the T. C. Marshall annual shoot, by breaking 496 out of 500 targets. Troch, after being tied with Walter S. Beaver of Berwyn, Penna., on 348 out of their first 350 targets, outshot the Grand American Handicap champion in the last 100 clays. Beaver finished with 495, and the defending champion, Joseph F. Hiestand, Hillsboro, Ohio, had 494.

Canada Holds Three Titles

WEMBLEY, England, Aug. 10 (Canadian Press)—Canada retained three of her seven British Empire Games wrestling titles last night and lost four as Australia and Scotland combined to stage several upsets. Bob McNab of Montreal won in the featherweight division, Joe Schleimer of Toronto was victor in the welterweight class and Terry Evans of Toronto was winner among the middleweights.

West Virginia Signs Anthony

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Aug. 10 (AP)—Frank Anthony, former University of Southern California tackle, was named line coach of the West Virginia University football team by Head Coach Charles C. Tallman. The choice is yet to be approved by the board of governors, but affirmative action is considered certain.

Briton Accepts Invitation

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Aug. 9 (AP)—Sir Malcolm Campbell, British land speed king, in a telegram received here yesterday, formally accepted an invitation of the city of Daytona Beach to race his Bluebird on the beach here next winter. He will attempt to better his speed record of 272 miles an hour.

Essex and Kent Win

LONDON, Aug. 10 (Canadian Press)—Essex defeated Somerset by 10 wickets and Kent won from Nottinghamshire by an innings and 154 runs in first-class county cricket matches concluding yesterday.

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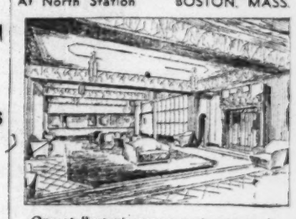

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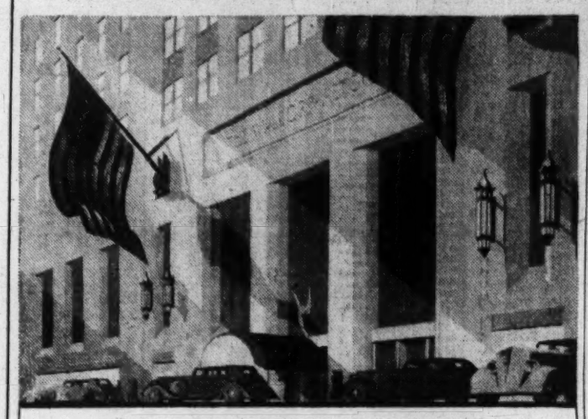

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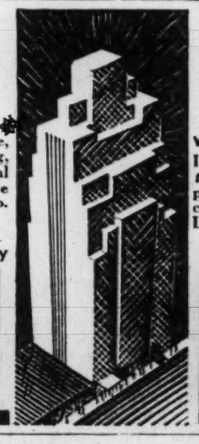

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Market Quiets Down After Yesterday's Buoyant Session

Commodity and Money Markets

Traders Gather In Profits And Prices Decline

Market Loses Its Pep in Apathetic Session—Inflation Factor

By Forrest Price

The excitement is over for the present.

Yesterday's animated stock market, enlivened by the President's silver nationalization program, lost its pep today.

Traders began to wonder if the inflation implications of silver nationalization were really what they were supposed to be. At any rate caution again was in the saddle.

There was a lot of selling in the early hours, and prices melted away substantially. It was attributed to the taking of profits on yesterday's market bulge.

Total sales approximated about 750,000 shares.

There were rather wide losses at the start of trading. These were partially wiped out when prices rebounded mildly from their lows.

But there was no eager buying of stocks, and business grew quiet. U. S. Smelting, Cerro de Pasco and American Smelting, silver issues which stepped forward yesterday in a lively way, fell back a point to 3 points before gaining their composure. Homestake was up 5 points on a lone transaction.

Leading rails and industrials were sharply lower at the first losses and then, with the rest of the market, became very dull. Announcement this afternoon of a sizable increase in freight car loadings did not seem to offer much of a stimulant to the rails.

Comparatively large offerings of United States Governments forced prices lower. Some of the corporate loans improved somewhat, while others sold off as much. Improvement was shown by French government bonds, likewise the Norway and Brazilian issues.

There was considerable dancing about in the grain markets. Price gyrations and heavy speculative buying made wheat the center of interest. This was the fifth successive day in which wheat made new high ground for the year. It later sold off on profit-taking and closed heavy. Exceptional strength was also shown for corn and oats. Cotton reacted.

Whatever may be the immediate effect of silver nationalization upon securities and commodities prices the fact should not be lost sight of that ultimate prosperity depends upon business improvement. And by that is meant not only larger volume but increased profits.

Inflation at best is an artificial means for bringing about greater industrial and commercial activity. In itself it does not produce real wealth.

Nationalization of silver may cause a man more silver certificates but that does not mean that he possesses any more wealth than he had before, as they would simply replace other types of money in his possession.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—Financial markets generally subsided today, after yesterday's inflationary buying flurry.

Sober second thoughts on the silver nationalization failed to disclose any immediate prospect of inflation. Stocks, which had bounded up in a wave of excited short covering yesterday, fell a point or two in the early trading, then steadied.

U. S. Smelting, wide moving silver issue which gained nearly 5 points yesterday, fell back more than 3 this morning then recovered partially. American Smelting and Cerro de Pasco, other silver issues, lost more than a point, and several gold and copper stocks declined moderately.

In the rails, Union Pacific and Santa Fe dropped 2 points, then regained about half their decline.

Numerous Losses

Losses of a point or so were numerous among the industrials, including American Can, United States Steel, General Motors, Chrysler, Westinghouse and others. American Telephone dipped more than a point, then regained part of its loss. After a little selling flurry in the early dealings, the market turned very dull.

The market still remained cautious and confused over the autumn business outlook. Continued reports of an encouraging volume of retail distribution were read hopefully, but there was no inclination to jump at conclusions as to the outlook for autumn.

Governments Lower

The sharp recovery in U. S. Governments just before Thursday's close failed to carry into the early bond market trading today. Despite Government support most of the federal issues moved into lower ground, with some of the Treasury's off as much as ⅝ of a point. Corporate classifications showed more steadiness, and some further rebound occurred in secondary rails and other speculative types.

Another dip in the dollar against foreign currencies provided fresh food for inflation gossip, and strengthened conclusions that currency uncertainties were the primary factor in the heavy offerings of the U. S. Government obligations.

During the forenoon Treasury 3⅜s of 1941-43 slid back 20-32s of a point to 104.12; 3⅜s of 1940-43, yielded 16-32s to 104.16; and Treasury 4¼-3¼s 13-32s to 102.18. Home Owners Loan and Federal Farm Mortgages were unchanged to 6-32s of a point down. Treasury 4s were a shade higher, with the balance of the list off 4-32s to 9-32s.

Reduced selling pressure helped to establish moderate gains in a number of corporate issues, including Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, Great Northern 4½s and some loans of the New York Central, Nickel Plate and Postal Telegraph. Pacific Gas & Electric eased half a point to 106½ and Southern Railway 4s and National Dairy Products 5¼s showed like losses at 55 and 98⅜ respectively.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	Range Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 10	Last Aug. 9
110	89	7	Abraham & S pf	10	108	108	108	
11⅞	6	..	Adams Express	2500	7¼	6¾	6¾	7⅛
34⅛	16	2	Adams Mills	600	27½	26½	26½	27½
11⅜	7¾	..	Addressograph	300	8	8	8	8⅛
106¼	91¾	3	Air Reduction	200	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	98
23⅞	17	.60	Alaska-Juneau	14300	21⅛	20¾	20⅝	21¼
6¼	1⅜	..	Allegheny Corp	800	2⅛	2	2	2
16⅛	5⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	400	8⅝	8	8	
160¾	120	6	Allied Chem	2900	129	127	127¼	128¾
23⅜	10⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	1400	13¼	12⅞	13	13
7⅜	2⅛	..	Amal Leather	600	3½	3	3	3¼
55⅝	41½	2	Amerada	1400	46¼	45⅜	45⅝	46½
25¼	12⅝	..	Am Bank Note	600	15	15	15	15
50½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	100	44	44	44	
13⅞	7	..	Am Beet Sugar	2400	10⅛	9¾	9¾	10⅜
38	19⅞	.80	Am Brake S&F	200	22⅜	22	22¼	22½
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	5800	96	94¼	94¼	96⅛
148½	126½	7	Am Can pf	500	148	148	148	148
33⅛	12	..	Am Car & Fdry	400	16⅜	15½	15½	16⅛
58½	34	..	Am Car & F pf	100	36	36	36	36½
62⅝	44¼	3	Am Chicle	100	58⅞	58⅝	58⅝	58½
62½	20¾	..	Am Com Alcohol	1100	26½	25¼	25¼	26½
5	1⅛	..	Am Encaustic T	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
10½	5¼	..	Am European	300	5½	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
13¾	4½	..	Am & For Pow	1500	6⅝	5¾	5¾	6⅛
30	13¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	100	17	17	17	17⅛
25	11½	..	Am & For Pow 8	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅞
17½	6⅛	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
10½	3½	..	Am Hide & L	400	6	5⅝	6	..
10	3½	..	Am Ice	700	4½	4½	4¼	4⅜
45¼	29	6	Am Ice pf	100	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	..
11	4¾	..	Am International	500	6½	6½	6½	6⅜
1½	⅝	..	Am La France	100	¾	¾	¾	⅝
38¾	15⅛	..	Am Locomotive	100	17½	17½	17½	17
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	2100	9⅛	8⅞	9¼	9½
27⅝	16⅞	..	Am Metal	3800	20⅜	19½	19½	20⅛
12¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	2600	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5¾
26¼	11	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	100	13	13	13	12¾
29¾	13	1⅛	Am P&L 6% pf	200	14¾	14½	14½	15⅛
17⅝	10	..	Am Radiator	11400	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝	12⅝
122	111½	7	Am Radiator pf	10	122½	122½	122½	..
28¼	13½	..	Am Rolling Mill	9500	17¼	16½	16⅝	17⅜
7¾	2⅛	..	Am Seating	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
2⅜	¾	..	Am Ship & Com	500	1	⅞	..	..
30	17⅝	2	Am Shipbuilding	20	20	20	20	38¾
51¼	30¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	21400	38½	36⅜	36¾	38¾
125	100	11½g	Am Smelt & R pf	100111	7	117	115	116
26½	10⅛	..	Am Steel Fdries	700	13¾	13	13¼	13½
81	70⅞	7	Am Steel F pf	30	66	66	66	..
44¼	37	2	Am Stores	200	41⅜	41	41	..
72	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	1100	66¾	65¼	65¼	67
125¼	105¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	10400	111½	109¾	109⅝	111⅛
13	3	.h	Am Type Fndrs	400	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
27⅝	14½	1	Am Wat W & E	2500	18	16¼	16¼	16¾
80	54	6	Am Wlpr	100	65	65	65	..
17⅛	7	..	Am Woolen	3500	9⅜	8⅞	8⅞	9⅜
83¾	39½	..	Am Woolen pf	1100	47¾	45½	45½	47
4¼	1	.h	Am Writ Pap	700	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1¼
17½	2⅞	.h	Am Writ Pap pf	300	4¼	4	4	4
9	3¾	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	400	5	4¾	4¾	5
7¾	10	..	Anaconda Coo	26400	13⅛	12⅜	12⅜	13
13⅛	9¼	..	Anaconda Wire	200	12½	12½	12½	..
24⅜	13⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	100	16	16	16	..
10⅛	6½	..	Andes Copper	100	¼	¼	6¼	..
34¼	26¼	1¶	Archer Daniels	500	33¾	33¾	33⅝	33½
6⅝	3½	..	Armour Ill	16500	5⅛	5⅜	5⅜	5½
63	46¼	..	Armour Ill pf n	500	59	59	59	58¾
75⅝	54	..	Armour Ill pf	100	68½	68½	68½	69
8⅝	3	..	Arnold Constable	200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	3⅜
18¼	7¾	..	Asso Dry Goods	300	10½	9¾	9¾	10⅛
73¾	45⅜	2	Atchison T&SF	6300	49	46⅝	46⅝	49⅜
90	70⅛	5	Atchison pf	400	76	75⅛	75⅛	76
31⅝	24½	..	Atl Coast Line	1600	27	26½	26½	28
35¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	1700	25	24¼	24½	24⅞
103¾	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	20	102¾	102	102	103
7⅝	1⅝	2¶	Auburn Auto	1600	20¾	18½	18½	20¾
16⅞	7	..	Austin Nichols	400	11½	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
10¾	3¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	3500	5⅛	4¾	4¾	5

—B—

16	6½	..	Baldwin Loco	2600	8	7⅞	7⅞	7¾
64¾	27	..	Baldwin Loco pf	100	30	30	30	33
34½	11¼	..	Balt & Ohio	3500	16½	15¼	15½	15⅝
37⅜	16¾	..	Balt & Ohio pf	600	18½	18	18	18¾
10	6	..	Barnsdall A	2100		67¾	6⅞	7
18¾	10¼	..	Beatrice Cream	800	15	14⅝	14⅝	15½
15¼	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	500	11¾	11¾	11¾	11⅝
23⅞	9¾	..	Bendix Aviation	4100	1½	13⅜	13⅝	13⅝
19⅛	12⅛	7½	Beneficial Ind Ln	700	15¾	15⅝	15¾	15¾
34¼	26	.25b	Best & Co	100	31	31	31	31½
49½	25¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	8800	28¾	27½	27½	28⅝
82	55	1¾b	Beth Steel pf	100	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	62
40	20⅜	..	1b Bigelow Sanford	50	20⅜	19¾	20	19¾
68¾	48	3	Bohn Alum & Br	1100	54	52½	52½	53¾
86	76	4¶	Bon Ami A	20	81½	81½	81½	..
28⅞	12⅞	1.60	Border	2700	26	25¼	25¼	26¼
28⅝	16⅛	1	Borg Warner	2300	20¾	19½	19⅞	20⅜
19½	6½	..	Boston & Maine	100	7	7	7	..
3	⅞	.h	Botany Mills A pf	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
19⅜	12	1b	Briggs Mfg	2200	16¼	15¾	15⅞	16
42	28¼	..	Brooklyn Man T	6200	42½	41⅜	41⅜	41⅝
97	82⅛	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	91¼	91	91¼	..
8⅜	3⅜	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
80½	59½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	60	60	60	59½
125	118¼	7	Brown Shoe pf	40	123¼	123¼	123¼	..
9⅜	3½	..	Bucyrus Erie	500	4½	4⅜	47	4¼
14¼	6	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	300	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
7¾	3	..	Budd Mfg	1100	4½	4¼	4½	4¾
44	16	..	Budd Mfg pf	100	21	21	21	..
5⅜	2	..	Budd Wheel	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅝
15⅛	5⅞	..	Bullard	500	7¾	7¼	7¼	8
15½	4	..	Burns Bros pf	20	9	9	9	..
19¾	10½	.40	Burroughs Add	1600	11⅝	11⅜	11½	11½
3¼	1½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	2100	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
32¾	13¾	..	Byers	2100	17⅜	16½	16⅞	16¼

—C—

39⅝	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	5400	39⅝	38¼	38¼	39⅝
6½	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	3¾
29½	13½	1	Canada Dry	500	16¼	15½	15⅝	16
18¼	11⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	5600	14⅜	13⅞	14	14½
38	28½	2	Cannon Mills	400	33¼	32½	33	33
10¼	5⅜	..	Capital Admin	200	7½	7½	7½	..
86¾	35	..	Case Thresh	3100	40½	39	39¼	40½
33⅜	23½	1	Caterpillar Trac	1400	27¾	26	27⅜	26¾
44⅞	17⅛	..	Celanese Corp	4800	21¾	20⅝	20⅝	22
4	1	..	Celotex vtc	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
9	5½	..	Celotex cv pf	20	10	9¼	9¼	10
32⅛	24	1½	Central Aguirre	400	27¼	26⅛	26⅛	27
92	53	..	Central RR of NJ	100	55	55	55	..
43½	30¼	1b	Cerro de Pasco	29200	40¾	39	39	40⅞
48⅞	34	2½g	Chesapeake Corp	600	39¼	39	39¼	39¼
46⅝	35½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	2100	43	42⅝	42⅝	42⅞
7	1⅝	.h	Chi & E Ill	100	2	2	2	2
9	1⅜	.h	Chi & E Ill pf	300	2½	2½	2½	2½
5½	2	..	Chi & Gt West	1200	2	2	2	2
11⅞	4	..	Chi & Gt W pf	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅛
81	19⅞	..	Chi Mil & St P	700	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
44¼	27	2	Chi Mil & St P pf	1400	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	5⅛
72	46	2	Chi & N'western	2100	61¼	6	6	6
125¼	105¾	9	Chi & N'weste pf	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	11⅛
13	3	.h	Chi Pneu T pf	400	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	17
27⅝	14½	1.50b	Chickasha Cot O	400	27⅝	26¼	26¼	28¼
30¾	19¼	1	Childs Company	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅝
60⅜	29¼	1¶	Chrysler	38600	32¼	30¾	30⅞	32½
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	600	20	19¾	20	19½
2⅛	½	..	City Stores	400		¾	¾	¾
18½	9⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	2700	14⅞	14¼	14¼	14⅝
28½	12	..	Collins & Aikman	4900	12¼	11⅝	11⅝	12⅜
94	77½	7	Collins & A pf	30	80	80	80	..
8¾	3⅜	.h	Colo Fuel & Id	600	5⅞	5½	5½	5½
32	10½	..	Colo F&I pf	10	18	18	18	..
19¼	7¾	..	Columbia Gas	5100	9½	9	9¼	9½
78¾	52	6	Columbia G pf A	200	66	65½	65½	66
34⅜	21½	1¶	Columbia Pic vtc	600	27¼	26¾	26¾	26½
77¼	58	3.40	Columbian Carb	500	68	66¾	66½	67¾
35⅛	18⅝	1	Comm Credit	1600	29	28¼	28½	28¼
50	38	3	Comm Credit pf	100	40	40	40	40
59¾	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	2200	54¼	52¾	53	53
110¼	91	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	108¾	108¾	108¾	109¾
36¾	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	4100	19¼	18⅜	18⅞	19
3¾	1½	..	Comwlth & So	4800	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
52¾	21½	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	800	38	36½	36½	36¾
31¼	22	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	1400	27¼	27	27⅛	27¼
17½	10⅜	1g	Consol Film I pf	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	..
47¾	25⅞	2	Consol Gas	3900	28⅝	27⅜	27⅝	28
95	82	5	Consol Gas pf	100	91	91	91	90¾
4⅜	1⅞	..	Consol Laundries	200	2	2	2	..
14¼	7¼	.28b	Consol Oil	10600	9	8⅝	9	8⅞
2¼	½	..	Consol Textile	700	1	¾	⅞	1
13⅜	6½	..	Container B	600	9¼	9¼	9½	9
5⅜	2⅜	..	Container B	500	3⅝	3⅜	3½	3¼
14⅜	5¼	..	Cont Baking A	100	7	7	7	7
2⅜	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	100	1½	1⅜	1⅛	1
64	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	100	51½	51½	51½	..
83¼	69½	3	Cont Can	990	78¼	77	78	78⅞
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	700	28¼	27¼	28¼	27½
2⅜	¾	..	Cont Motors	300	⅞	¾	⅞	⅞
22¾	15¾	.25b	Cont Oil	4900	19	18¼	18½	18½
84½	55½	3	Corn Products	3400	57⅞	56½	57	58¼
148½	105	7	Corn Prod pf	100	148½	148½	148½	148½
9⅞	3⅝	..	Coty	300	5	4¾	4¾	5
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	600	32¼	32¼	32¼	32½
36¼	18¾	1	Crown Cork & S	300	24	23⅝	23⅝	24¼
6⅜	3⅜	..	Crown Zellerbach	400	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
38⅜	17	..	Crucible Steel	100	19½	19½	19½	19¾
3¼	1	..	Cuba Cane	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
9¾	3½	7	Cuban Am Sug	2100	7½	7⅜	7⅜	7¾
64	20½	..	Cuban Am S pf	230	61⅜	60	60	62
50¾	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	46½	46½	46½	48½
29⅜	13½	..	Curtis Publishing	600	18¼	18	18	17½
85⅝	43¼	2½g	Curtis Pub pf	400	77½	77	77	76
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	5200	3	2⅞	3	3⅛
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	2100	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8⅝

—D—

34½	10⅛	..	Deere & Co	2200	14⅜	14	14	14⅜
73½	36½	..	Del & Hudson	100	38	38	38	39¾
33⅜	14	..	Del Lack & W	2400	16⅞	16	16¼	16⅞
13½	4⅛	..	Denver R G pf	400	6	5½	5½	4⅝
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	100	68½	68½	68½	..
28½	21¾	1	Diamond Match	100	23	23	23	22⅞
46½	32	2¶	Dome Mines	7100	44⅜	43⅝	43	45
23	15	1.20	Dominion Stores	400	19	18¼	18¼	18½
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	7300	18⅜	17½	17½	18⅜
1⅝	⅝	..	Duluth So Shore	100	¾	¾	¾	..
103⅞	80	2.60	du Pont de Nem	8600	89½	87⅛	87⅜	89¼
125	115	4¶	du Pont deb	200	124	123⅞	124	124½
105½	90	t	Duquesne Lt pf	90	105¼	105	105¼	104½

—E—

12¾	4⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	200	5¼	5	5	5¼
101½	79	4	Eastman Kodak	100	95	93	93	99¼
22½	12⅛	1	Eaton Mfg	900	14¼	14	14	14¼
21⅝	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	5100	17¾	17½	17½	18
101	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	88	88	88	88½
7½	3	..	Elec Boat	300	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
9¼	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	400	6½	6½	6½	6½
9¾	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1500	4½	4	4	4
19¾	7	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	400	9½	8½	8½	8½
21	8½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	600	9⅞	9¾	9¾	9½
1⅞	⅝	.h	Elk Horn Coal	1400	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1¼
3½	1	.h	Elk Horn Coal pf	100	1¾	1¾	1⅝	2½
8¾	2½	..	Engineers Pub S	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
23½	10⅛	..	Engineers P S 5pf	100	12	12	12	..
25½	13	..	Engineers PS 6pf	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	..
10⅜	5	.40	Equitable Off Bg	100	5½	5½	5½	6
28⅛	15¾	..	Erie RR 1pf	600	13½	13¼	13¼	18
24⅜	10⅛	..	Erie RR	1100	13⅛	12¾	12½	13½
14⅜	7	.50	Eureka Vacuum	200	9	9	9	8¾
27¼	9	..	Evans Products	1800	18½	18	18¼	18⅞
10½	3	..	Exchange Buffet	30	4⅛	4½	4⅜	4½

—F—

18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	200	10¾	10¾	10¾	10½
11¼	4	..	Fed Lt & Trac	200	5	5	5	5
8¾	2⅞	..	Fed Motor Tr	300	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
4	1⅜	..	Fed Water Serv	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
35	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	200	26½	26½	26½	..
25½	13½	.40	Firestone T&R	800	157	15¼	15¼	15
69¼	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	300	66	65⅞	65⅞	67
17⅜	2	..	Follansbee B	300	3½	3¼	3¼	3
21	10½	..	Food Mach	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	..
22	8½	..	Foster-Wheel	1000	11¾	11¼	11¼	11⅜
17¼	8¼	..	Foundation	300	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅞
27½	17½	.85b	Fourth Nat Inv	300	19	19	19	..
17½	8¼	..	Fox Film A	400	10⅝	10¼	10¼	10½
63	34½	..	Franklin Sim pf	20	34	34	34	37

50⅜	26⅛	2	Freeport Texas	500	30	29¼	30	29¼
33½	14	..	Fuller pr pf	20	14	14	14	16

—G—

20	10½	..	Gamewell	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	12
11½	5⅝	..	GenAm Inv	800	6½	6⅜	6½	6⅜
43⅜	30	1	Gen Am Trans	1000	31	30	30	32
23½	12	..	Gen Asphalt	500	15⅜	14½	15	15
14⅜	8	.80b	Gen Baking	400	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8⅜
108½	100	8	Gen Baking pf	10	104	104	104	..
10½	5⅝	..	Gen Bronze	300	6⅛	6⅜	6½	6½
6½	2¼	..	Gen Cable	200	3½	3	3	3¼
23½	16⅞	.60	Gen Electric	16800	19¼	18¼	18⅝	19⅛
12⅜	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	2500	12½	12⅜	12½	12½
36⅞	28	1.80	Gen Foods	1700	30	29½	29⅝	30½
1¾	½	..	Gen Gas & E A	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	½
19	6¼	..	Gen G & E cv pf	300	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	..
64½	53⅞	3	Gen Mills	300	55⅞	55⅝	55⅝	54½
42	34⅝	1	Gen Motors	56000	30¼	29¼	29½	30¼
23½	10½	.60	Gen Print Ink	40	19¼	19	19¼	18½
88	73½	6	Gen Print Ink pf	20	85	85	85	..
8¾	2⅛	..	Gen Pub Service	300	2½	2¼	2¼	..
38	1	..	Gen Realty	500	1⅛	1⅛	1½	1¾
19½	10	..	Gen Refract ct	500	13	12½	12½	12¾
48½	25	..	Ge'n Steel Cas pf	10	25	25	25	..
13¼	82	1	Gillette Saf Raz	1000	11⅞	11½	11½	11⅜
8¾	2¾	..	Gimbel Bros	300	3¼	3	3	3¼
28⅜	15⅜	1¶	Glidden	300	23¼	22⅜	22⅜	23¾
104	83	7	Glidden pf	30	103¾	103½	103¾	103
9½	3¾	..	Gobel (Adolf)	1000	5¼	4⅞	5	5¼
23	16¾	1.30	Gold Dust	1700	18	17⅞	17⅞	18¼
18	8	..	Goodrich	3000	11⅛	10½	10½	11⅛
62⅜	35½	..	Goodrich pf	300	40¼	40	40	40
41⅜	18½	..	Goodyear	7800	22⅞	21⅝	21⅝	23⅛
24⅜	13	.50b	Gotham Silk

Commerce and Finance

Lower Selling Prices Necessary, Says General Motors Head

Business and Industry

General Motors Head Says Drop In Prices Needed

Must Reach More Buyers —Report Shows Company's Finances Strong

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—For industry to be stimulated to higher levels of activity it must reduce prices, is the opinion expressed by Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of General Motors Corporation, in the quarterly statement being mailed to stockholders today.

Once more calling attention to the effect of the corporation's position of its compliance with the policies of the National Recovery Administration, Mr. Sloan says:

"Hours have been shortened; wages have been raised; important increases in the cost of materials have had to be absorbed. Increased costs have resulted not only from the direct influence of higher levels of expense, but through the indirect effect of a lowering in operating efficiency.

Must Reduce Selling Prices

"On the other hand, the economic influence of these national recovery programs on individual purchasing power has, in principle, been to reduce the spread between the real cost of living and real income. That being the case, manifestly, purchasing power is not available to sustain selling prices commensurate with increased operating costs. The question of the profit margin of industry therefore arises, although these adverse influences are partly offset, at least in some instances, by increased turnover.

"This set of circumstances reflects the trend of industry in general, and although unsatisfactory, should not be accepted by industry as a set of conditions under which it must necessarily operate permanently. On the contrary, it should be looked upon as a challenge and an incentive to regain what has been lost, to establish even higher standards of operating efficiency, on the one hand, and to develop new and more effective products, on the other. The objective should be not merely a more favorable relationship of cost to selling prices, but what is of more vital importance, real selling prices themselves must be reduced—they must be brought within the range of a greater number of buyers. In no other way can industry be stimulated to higher levels of activity—in no other way can the unemployment question be intelligently attacked—at least that is the thinking of General Motors and its approach to the problem."

For the second quarter ending June 30, net earnings of General Motors were $40,267,090, compared with net earnings of $41,198,169 in the second quarter of 1933, equal after preferred dividends to 88 cents a share on the common, compared with 90 cents a share in the like quarter last year.

Notable Financial Strength

Net earnings for the first six months this year totaled $69,586,613, compare with $48,068,176 for the same period last year, equivalent to $1.51 a share on the average common shares outstanding during the first six months of 1934 and compares of $1.01 a share for the first half of last year.

Net sales for the second quarter amounted to $303,407,073, compared with $191,954,311 for the like quarter last year. For the six months ended June 30, net sales amounted to $508,531,153, compared with $314,954,474 for the first half of 1933, a gain of 63 per cent.

The balance sheet shows that the financial strength of the corporation has been maintained. Cash and cash items stood at $201,713,000, an increase of $24,409,000 over the end of the year, and slightly above the figure of a year ago.

Cash would have increased more had it not been that inventories rose to $138,440,000 as of June 30, 1934 from $70,671,000 the year before. Current liabilities at $96,402,000 were about $20,000,000 higher than six months previous, but working capital at $301,817,000 nevertheless was $57,984,000 higher than six months ago and $42,314,000 higher than a year ago.

Anglo-German Exchange Agreement Signed Today

LONDON, Aug. 10 (AP)—An Anglo-German exchange agreement was signed today in Berlin, referring only to future business.

We have orders in
Springfield Gas Light Co.
Capital Stock
FRED R. HARTY
—INVESTMENTS—
10 STATE STREET, BOSTON

Atlas Corporation
Dividend No. 20 on Preference Stock
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of 75¢ per share for the quarter ending September 1, 1934, has been declared on the $3 Preference Stock, Series A, of Atlas Corporation, payable September 1, 1934, to holders of such stock of record at the close of business on August 20, 1934.
WALTER A. PETERSON, *Treasurer.*
August 10, 1934.

JOIN OUR 1935 VACATION CLUB NOW
A MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK operated for the benefit of depositors, under strict Mass. banking laws.
Write for folder "Banking by Mail"
INTEREST BEGINS AUG. 15
WILDEY SAVINGS BANK
22 Boylston St., Boston

Bank Insurance Costs Less Than 6c Per Thousand

FDIC Reports Six Months' Expenses—One Protected Institution Fails

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation reports the cost of insuring bank deposits, for the first six months of operation, amounted to less than six cents per $1000.

The Insurance Corporation virtually guarantees individual bank deposits, in member institutions up to $5000. The banks are assessed to pay for the insurance fund.

The corporation said only one bank whose deposits were insured, an East Peoria, Ill., institution, had failed during the six months ending June 30. The insured deposit liabilities amounted to $123,000. Four insured banks, however, have closed since June 30.

The insured accounts on June 30 numbered 56,000,000, representing deposits of $16,000,000,000 although the withdrawal of 188 institutions at the close of the six months' period reduced these figures to 50,000,000 insured accounts and about $12,000,000,000 of insured deposits.

Of the corporation's total assets of $328,610,164, investment in Government bonds accounted for $227,782,343, and cash on deposit with the Treasury totaled $99,247,340. Assessment refunds payable to withdrawing members amount to $9,273,782.

Leo T. Crowley, chairman of the corporation, said securities held had risen approximately $7,500,000 in market value since their purchase, although carried on the books at cost.

Investment income in the six months amounted to more than two-thirds of operating expenses. As the corporation has invested more of its funds, Mr. Crowley said, income has grown until it now amounts to $19,500 daily compared with expenses of $9000. The average interest yield is 3.17 per cent.

As of June 30, membership in the insurance fund consisted of 5421 national banks, 959 state bank members of the Federal Reserve System, and 7555 state banks outside the Federal Reserve, in addition to 235 mutual savings institutions.

Since then, 167 mutual savings banks and 21 commercial institutions have withdrawn.

Australia Showing Substantial Signs Of Trade Recovery

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 10 (AP)—Australia is showing substantial signs of economic recovery, it was said here today by John P. Brophy, who arrived on his way to New York, where he will be stationed as a representative of Australia's Trade and Commerce Department.

"Good demand for wool and wheat and favorable money conditions have enabled the Commonwealth to sell a large amount of these commodities to Japan," Mr. Brophy said. "With wheat showing still greater strength we expect to get good prices for the balance of last year's crop which is still on hand."

Arriving in the same steamer was Henry Downing, who holds a magistracy under Australia's administration of Germany's former colonies in the south Pacific.

The colonies, which comprise a large part of New Guinea and adjacent islands, are "paying their way," Mr. Downing said. "Mining men from all parts of the world have been attracted to these colonies," he said.

RFC Loan to Russia For Cotton Repaid

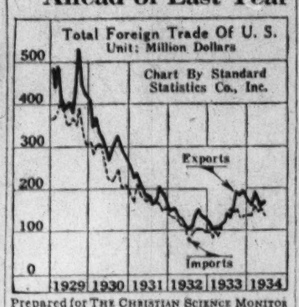
WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—Russia has repaid the $2,803,444 loan made to her a year ago by the Reconstruction Corporation to purchase American cotton, Jesse H Jones, chairman of the corporation, announced yesterday.

He said the notes, which were for 12 months from the date of shipment, began maturing July 12, the last payment falling due Aug. 3.

Every note, he said, was met on the day it was due.

Mr. Jones also said China, which borrowed approximately $19,000,000 to buy cotton, wheat and flour, has been meeting her payments promptly as they fall due.

U. S. Foreign Trade Ahead of Last Year



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JUNE exports increased contraseasonally, while imports declined extraseasonally. They were 42 per cent and 11 per cent, respectively, ahead of the figures for June, 1933. For the first six months of 1934, the gains were 54 per cent and 46 per cent.

The increase in prices has been chiefly responsible for the rise in imports, with larger unit volume a secondary factor. In the matter of exports, dollar devaluation has improved the competitive position of manufactured goods.

Price of Fuel Oil Is Not Expected To Rise This Winter

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—No general advance in the price of domestic heating oil is anticipated this winter, according to R. G. Stewart, director supervising domestic marketing at the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. Mr. Stewart's statement was issued yesterday in reply to the demand of Allen H. Willett, spokesman for the National Coal Association in Washington recently, that oil prices be advanced on the ground that coal markets were slipping away to competing products.

"We have the greatest sympathy for the unfortunate position of the coal industry," Mr. Stewart says, "but we can hardly be expected to agree to increasing our prices artificially merely to improve the position of coal in competition with oil fuel."

To do that "would constitute price fixing in its worst form," he declares and "would amount to taxing the small consumers of one industry in order to subsidize another."

Adding that at the Washington hearing a member of the coal group contended that oil prices were too low, while another group said they were too high, Mr. Stewart says the real situation is that the price of oil used for home heating in New York City is today lower than in any year except 1933. The increase in price during the past year has averaged only about a half cent a gallon, it is estimated.

Banker Says Silver Act Orderly Step In Disorderly Program

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—A prominent Wall Street banker, who has been both a consultant and critic of the Administration, privately described President Roosevelt's silver nationalization as "an orderly step in a disorderly program."

The banker, an opponent of what he termed the "hide-bound gold standard crowd," said "there is no cause for alarm or any threat to the currency system in the President's actions.

"In the last Congress," he declared, "the silver crowd got their bill through calling for remonetization with silver at one to three of gold. But the powers were not arbitrary upon the President. The silver crowd, realizing theirs was a hollow victory, started anew with their demands to do something for silver.

"The action of the President today is, as I see it, a 'concession to them of no great importance."

The financier said the nationalization step "would raise prices probably for a time but certainly not a continual rise for long."

He added this would be offset by the reaction in copper and zinc markets. "Silver is mined as a by-product. The step taken today will stimulate the mining of silver, but it will also proportionately increase the supplies of copper and such metals, building up surpluses and lowering, or surely holding down, prices."

Over Third of Listed Stocks Sell Under 10; More Than Half Below 20

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—In an investment survey just released it is shown that at present more than a third of all the stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange sell below 10 and more than half sell under 20.

"Thirty stocks," says Frazier Jelke & Co., who made the survey "sell for less than $1; 56, at $1 and under $2; 49, at about $2; 59, at around $3; 59, at approximately $4; 39, at or near $5; 48, close to $6; 38, in the $7 range; 31, in the $8 class; 26, at $9 but under $10; and 27, in the $10 classification. As against 739 stocks selling under $25, there are 200 quoted at $25 but under $50, 102 ranging between $50 and $99⅞, and 104 at $100 and above.

"There is little logic in that reasoning which contends that daily stock sales at present compare favorably with the volume in normal pre-war markets," says the survey. "Twenty-five years ago probably not 10 per cent as many people owned listed stocks. It may be contended that a 500,000-share session today represents a turnover smaller, in proportion to the potential size of the market, than did a 75,000-share day 25 or 30 years ago.

"After every wave of over-speculation," the survey continues, "there is a period in which the public is reluctant to assume risks. There is a craving for security rather than for adventure. But in the current situation, this is only part of the picture.

"The outstanding fact is that almost everyone who owns common stocks paid more for them than their present market price. The stocks, in a great majority of cases, were bought for appreciation, not for income."

Bank Clearings Have Substantial Increase

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—Bank clearings in the principal cities of the United States amounted to $4,086,254,000 during the week ended Aug. 8, an increase of 4.8 per cent over the $3,899,389,000 in the like week a year ago, according to Dun & Bradstreet.

Clearings at New York City amounted to $2,591,614,000, a decrease of 2.1 per cent from the $2,646,743,000 cleared in the like week a year ago.

The agency reported that the current week's clearings were higher than in the corresponding period last year for the first time since June 20.

Leading Countries of World Mark Time and Await Effect Of U. S. Nationalizing Metal

European Stability Hangs on Whether U. S. Will Buy Metal Abroad

(Continued from Page 1)

country may become a principal silver market.

SHANGHAI — Speculators moved with extreme caution on the opening of the market Friday, the first transactions since the news of the American step was received.

France Looks Upon U. S. Silver Program With Apprehension

PARIS, Aug. 10 (AP)—President Roosevelt's silver policy revived fears in France today that the United States would again devalorize the dollar.

Financiers said increased silver buying by America was of little importance here but the psychological effect is to weaken the recently growing belief that the dollar is practically stabilized.

The dollar in forenoon trading on the foreign exchange here hovered about New York's closing price of yesterday because speculators were uncertain as to effects of Washington's program.

Some shorts covered, expecting an upward reaction from last night's pessimism, while a new short movement developed.

Bankers said European financiers were disappointed at the increased uncertainty over the dollar's future, and had resigned themselves to patient waiting for "the American experiment to finish."

Uneasiness in the gold bloc grew because of belief the silver policy reflected Mr. Roosevelt's recognition that the inflation movement is still strong in America.

French financiers close to the Government foresee no immediate danger but consider the renewed cheapening of the dollar, and a probably lower pound, would heighten the tension.

A cheaper dollar and pound would widen the price gap between France, on the gold standard, and 35 devalorized countries, thus strengthening the demand for devalorization.

Silver Nationalization As Seen by Italians

ROME, Aug. 10 (AP)—A slight fall, ranging from 7 to 10 centessimi to the dollar, took place in Rome banks today following President Roosevelt's announcement of the nationalization of silver in the United States.

The Credito Italiano Bank, which yesterday bought dollars for 11.60 lire, today offered only 11.50. The Banca Commerciale Italiana offered 11.53 yesterday and 11.51 today.

Newspapers placed President Roosevelt's announcement on page one but did not comment on it.

The Official Gazette published a decree today by which a straight 1 per cent premium on consolidated 5 per cent interest-bearing Government bonds converted into the Government's recent 3½ per cent issue is offered converters residing in the United States.

The decree says 1 per cent will be paid with the delivery of new bonds but that converters must renounce the right to vie for other premiums established in connection with the conversion. The offer applies to converters of the consolidated issues of Jan. 2 and Dec. 6, 1917, of Sept. 22, 1918, and the consolidated Littorio issues.

China Considers Embargo To Avert Loss of Silver

SHANGHAI, Aug. 10 (AP)—The moment America's silver nationalization program threatens China's silver stocks the National Government will slap an embargo on shipments abroad, Mr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, said today.

The minister said China also would like to nationalize the white metal but this was impossible because of extra-territorial treaties hampering action by the National Government.

Silver quotations registered only slight fluctuations, although the trend appeared to be slightly downward when speculators with long positions in silver undertook to cover.

Mines See No Gain In Nationalization Act

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10 (AP) — Jubilation with which the silver producing states received President Roosevelt's order nationalizing price of $1.29 an ounce was somewhat tempered today by comment of mine operators they did not expect the price of the white metal to climb appreciably.

From Stanley A. Easton, president of the Bunker Hill Smelter, near Kellogg, Idaho—the largest silver-producing State—came the statement he did not see how a price increase would result.

R. M. Hardy, president of the Sunshine Mining Company of Kellogg, said the mines would receive no better price than the present mint figure of 64½ cents an ounce for newly mined ore.

Nevada's silver Senator, Key Pittman, however, predicted the President's order would gradually boost the price from 50.01 cents to the old silver level of $1.29.

"This will settle the silver question forever," he declared.

Smaller Shipments Of Finished Steel

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—The United States Steel Corporation reports that its shipments of finished steel in July decreased 615,399 tons to 369,938 tons compared with 985,337 in June.

The corporation's shipments in July, 1933, amounted to 701,322 tons; July, 1932, 272,448 and July, 1931, 593,900

Nothing New or Startling Washington Says in Action on Silver

(Continued from Page 1)

have had dangerous political implications—or nationalization.

Rather than accept the obvious political pitfalls of abandonment, the Administration chose nationalization. Had they not done so they faced a revival of inflationist pressure born of the summer slump in industry and employment.

Senator Thomas had set Monday as the opening date for this campaign. They are now in the position of having done more for silver than required by law. Congress granted permissive, but not mandatory power to nationalize silver.

Expect No Inflation

Manifestly, failure on the part of the Treasury to use its soon-to-be-acquired silver as the basis for currency expansion would arouse the inflationist bloc almost as much as though the nationalization step had not been taken. For which reason observers find it difficult to believe that some concessions will not be made in the inflationist direction.

But there appears little doubt that the Treasury hopes to go as short a distance as is possible down the inflation path. It has obligated itself to buy only silver bullion in the country as of yesterday.

It is under no obligation to continue purchases of imported silver. In discussing this point, Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, granted that another "nationalization" of silver might conceivably be necessary at some future date, but declined to speculate on the likelihood of its happening.

The Treasury Secretary also said that the Government would keep a close check on silver imports, restricting them to "legitimate" channels. To the direct question:

"Will you try to control the free silver market?" he replied:

"Yes, more or less."

He added that the Government would also continue to buy and sell silver secretly in the world market through its monetary stabilization fund.

The conclusion widely drawn from these statements is that the nationalization move is merely part of the Treasury's policy to control the price of silver and raise the world level if possible. But that it has far-reaching inflationist implications is already being widely questioned. It is interpreted more as an inflationist step—no matter how slight—than as any indication of further moves in that direction.

Order Changes Silver From Mere Commodity To a Base for Money

The order by President Roosevelt yesterday "nationalizing silver" was not in essence a departure from the settled monetary policy of the Administration. It was in actuality carrying into effect the permissive powers granted the President in the Silver Purchase Act of June 19, 1934, which said that he might take over such stocks of bullion silver as are not being used in trade and industry, paying therefore not more than 50 cents an ounce troy weight.

The word "nationalization" merely means that henceforth silver is graduated from the class of a mere commodity to the higher level of a base for currency. The floating stocks of the metal in the hands of speculators, or as it is more euphemistically called, the commercial markets, must be turned over to the Treasury at the theoretical price of $1.2929 a fine troy ounce, less a deduction for seigniorage and charges of 61 8-25 per cent, which figures out almost exactly to 50.01 cents.

This nationalization was foreshadowed in the June 19, 1934 act whose object was to increase the proportion of silver to gold in the nation's monetary stocks until the value represented by the silver purchased and held was one-fourth of the combined gold and silver values.

Not Very Surprising

Hence, it cannot be said that the proclamation yesterday came as a surprise, particularly as the market value of silver had gradually risen in the last few months to approximately the figure at which the Government decided to take it over by eminent domain. Hence, it was a logical time for the announcement, since it would only have left the way open for a flood of cheaper foreign silver coming in to take advantage of the higher price in the United States.

Just what does the President's latest order do and what does it not do. It does not affect the citizen's silver dollar, half, quarter or dime, in any except a remote way, and that is the way of inflation. In other words, if the Administration could by sufficient silver purchases inflate the currency so that a further rise in commodity prices were the result, then the citizen's dollar is affected, since it will have less purchasing power.

It has been estimated that the Government's silver purchases in recent months total about 100,000,000 ounces. Add to this 62,000,000 ounces held and acquired from other sources and the 50,000,000 to 200,000,000 or more ounces of free silver traded in on the exchanges and we have a total of about 400,000,000 ounces.

Would Demand Big Stock

With $7,000,000,000 in gold now in federal hands, it can be seen that considerably more than 1,000,000,000 ounces of silver would have to be bought at the $1.29 price to put silver in its proper legal relation to Treasury gold. Where this is to be found is problematical, since world output is less than 300,000,000 ounces annually.

The order does not take silver money out of circulation. It does not affect ownership of silverware, silver in fabricated articles, watches, trinkets, rare coins, foreign coins, silver less than .8 fine or less, silver mined after Dec. 21, 1933, silver held for industrial, professional or artistic use, silver owned by a foreign government, or bank, or silver held under license.

The order does not change the price the Government has been paying the miner for newly-mined silver of 64½ cents an ounce.

It does not mean bimetallism, which is the unlimited purchase of silver at a fixed price, coined and put into circulation.

Free Market for Silver

The order does mean that silver owned in commercial markets today is worth only 50.01 cents an ounce in silver or gold certificates, though an ounce of silver will or can be coined into silver dollars worth $1.29. At present, silver certificates are being issued only on the value of the purchase price.

It means that there is no more a "free" domestic market for silver. It means, according to various experts, that the Government plans to bid the world price substantially above the 50-cent level. It appears to mean that the Administration is leaning toward the side of the inflationists, such as Senator Thomas, who argue that adding to currency circulation will put up the price of most everything, and so help those in debt by making it easier for them to make money. It means, he says, an admission that there is not enough gold in the world to satisfy the demand for money.

It means, say the silverites, that there will be an increase in the purchasing power of the Orient. Several economists, writing from China, assert, on the contrary, that what China wants is a stabilized price, not a rise or fall in the market value of the metal.

And finally, it means that those who bought silver all the way up from 44 cents an ounce have been made secure in their profits. The chief beneficiaries of the silver program appear to be the silver mine owners and the speculators.

West Expects Revival Of Silver Boom Days

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10 (AP)—Silver at or near its old-time price of $1.29 an ounce, restoring life and color to the famous lodes of the West, was foreseen by some experts today as the eventual result of President Roosevelt's order nationalizing the white metal.

"A process that will hasten the complete absorption of the silver surplus in the world," was the way Senator Key Pittman described the order in his home State, Nevada—formerly one of the greatest silver-producing areas in the world. He predicted the price would be increased gradually to $1.29 an ounce.

Most of the western silver men expressed belief the Government would increase the price of the white metal some time after expiration of the 90-day delivery period specified in the order. This was the procedure of the Government in increasing the price of gold from $20.67 to $35 an ounce after nationalization.

Pittman Sees End Of Silver Question

RENO, Nev., Aug. 10 (AP)—Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada greeted President Roosevelt's proclamation nationalizing silver yesterday with the statement that it will lead to events which eventually "will settle the silver question forever."

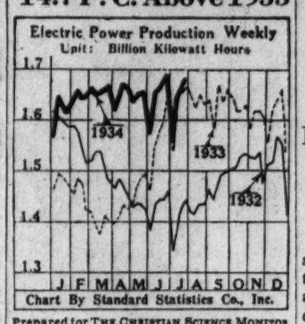
"Action on the proclamation," he said, "will remove all silver in the United States from the market except silverware and silver bullion expressly exempt from operation of the proclamation. It is a process that will hasten the complete absorption of the silver surplus in the world. As this surplus is absorbed in the Treasury of the United States, the price of silver will steadily rise until it reaches $1.29 an ounce."

U. S. and Canadian Wheat Exports Steady in Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—Exports of wheat (including flour as wheat) from United States and Canadian ports, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the week ended Aug. 4, totaled 3,161,307 bushels, as compared with 3,100,955 bushels in the previous week and 3,741,702 bushels in the corresponding week of last year. For the season, July 1 to date, wheat exports aggregated 15,043,424 bushels as compared with 15,546,318 bushels for the like period a year ago.

Electricity Output 14.7 P. C. Above 1933



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOTAL output of electricity for the first half of 1934, at 43,400,000,000 kilowatt hours, was 14.7 per cent above the 37,800,000,000 kilowatt hours recorded a year earlier, and was only slightly below the 43,900,000,000 kilowatt hours produced in the first six months of 1931.

This sharp improvement primarily reflects the substantial recovery in industrial activity and the increased demand for power from that source.

With the slackening of general business, power consumption during recent weeks has receded quite sharply, and currently is at a level approximately identical with that of mid-1933.

Reserve Balances Of Member Banks At All-Time High

Now $4,059,000,000—Gold Stocks Also Rise to Near $8,000,000,000

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—Reserve balances of member banks of the Federal Reserve System reached a new, all-time high of $4,059,000,000 during the week ended Aug. 8.

The weekly condition statement of the Reserve banks yesterday showed total balances representing an increase of $144,000,000 for the latest week. That swelled the surplus for excess reserves to $2,000,000,000 more than required by law.

In the meantime, monetary gold stocks also recorded a new high, an increase of $25,000,000 for the period bringing the total to $7,957,000,000.

The weekly statement said:

"The daily average volume of Federal Reserve Bank credits outstanding during the week ending Aug. 8, was $2,463,000,000, a decrease of $1,000,000 compared with the preceding week and an increase of $248,000,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1933."

On Aug. 8 the total Reserve Bank credit amounted to $2,458,000,000, a decrease of $5,000,000 for the week. This decrease corresponds with decreases of $133,000,000 in Treasury cash and deposits with Federal Reserve Banks and $13,000,000 in non-member deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts, and an increase of $25,000,000 in monetary gold stock, offset in part by increases of $144,000,000 in member bank reserves balances and $19,000,000 in money in circulation and a decrease of $4,000,000 in Treasury and national bank currency.

There was practically no change in the system's holdings of bills discounted, bills bought in open market and United States bonds. An increase of $6,000,000 in holdings of United States Treasury notes was offset by a decrease of a like amount in holdings of Treasury certificates and bills.

Atlas Corp. Asset Value Drops Below Last Year's Figure

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—The portfolio of the Atlas Corp., one of the largest investment trusts, has an indicated asset value of about $10.25 a common share compared with an indicated value on last June 30 of $11.18 a share, it was announced yesterday in connection with the corporation's half-year report. The latest figure reflected the decline in share values since June.

Floyd B. Odlum, president of the corporation, in his report, stated there had been no great change in the character of the company's investments in the first six months of the year.

"The economic changes which confronted this country during the first half of 1934," he explained, "and the uncertain aspects of the international situation impelled the management to move with extreme caution."

The report showed cash on hand as of June 30, $6,349,050 compared with $7,981,594 on last Dec. 31, a decrease of about $1,633,000, accounted for chiefly by reduction in bank loans of the Pacific Eastern Corp.

N. Y. Reserve Lends $20,000 to Industry

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—The Federal Reserve Bank of New York took the lead over the other 11 reserve banks in distributing $20,000 of industrial advances in the week ended Wednesday. The net gain in this type of loan for the Federal Reserve banks was $23,000, it is shown in the system's statement published today, raising the outstanding volume to $28,000.

The Minneapolis bank was the first in the system to make an industrial advance last week which amounted to $5000. The total of the loans actually approved by the local bank here was said to be well in excess of $20,000, but that was all that had been availed of by the borrowers.

Lumber Orders Off But Production Up

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—A decrease of approximately 7,000,000 feet in lumber orders at 1320 mills for the week ended Aug. 4 as compared with the previous week is reported by the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association.

On the other hand production and shipments for the week showed an increase, the former climibng to 179,362,000 feet compared with 175,029,000 feet and the latter reaching 172,865,000 feet from 151,401,000 feet.

Although the new business of the week was lower than for the previous six-day period, it otherwise was heavier than for any week since mid-May, the association said. Production was reported as reaching a new high for the last five weeks.

Cattle Prices Off and Lambs And Hogs Rise

Fed Steers and Yearlings Twenty-Five to Fifty Cents Lower

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 10—Cattle prices eased off at the Union Stock Yards here this week, but hogs and lambs advanced sharply, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Compared with Friday of last week the first market day since the strike, fed steers and yearlings show weak to 25 cents downturns, lower grades fully 25 cents off, and instances 50 cents lower, trade being dull at close mainly on account of the heat wave.

Heavy steers were comparatively scarce, bulk of the crop scaling 1100 pounds downward, with medium to good grades predominating. Better grade steers and long yearlings sold mainly at $8 to $9, best weighty steers scoring $9.50, and light steers of long yearling type, $9.15, comparatively few long yearlings passing $8.50. Bulk all steers sold at $6 to $8.50, with grassers $3.50 to $5. Most stockers and feeders turned at $2.75 to $4, heavy Montana grass steers up to $5.50.

Fed yearling heifers held firm prices during the week, choice offerings topping at $7.50, with most fed kinds at $5 to $7, and grassers $4.50 downward.

Grass cows advanced 25-40 cents this week, beef offerings selling mainly at $2.50-$3.25, low cutter and cutter cows $1.25-$2.25. Bulls held steady, weighty sausage offerings going at $3.25 downward. Vealers gained 50 cents, closing at $5.50-$6.50, odd head to $7.

Hog prices advanced 25-35 cents over Friday of last week, all classes sharing the upturn. The week's top reached $5.40, the highest since Oct. 9, and within 15 cents of the highest in nearly three years.

Moderate receipts and broad demand combined to boost values this week. Late bulk better grade 210-310 pound weights turned at $5.25-$5.35; a few 320-380 pounds $5-$5.25; desirable 170-200 pounds $4.75-$5.25; light lights $4.25-$4.75; good pigs $3-$4; packing sows largely $4.15-$4.50, few sorted lightweights above $4.50 and extreme weights $4.15 down. Chicago showed less upturn than several other centers during the week.

Fat lambs and yearlings show gains of 75 cents to $1, compared with Friday of last week, while slaughter ewes and feeding lambs are 25-40 cents higher. Short supplies and advancing dressed market figured in the week's upturn on slaughter lambs.

Native lambs topped at $7.75, highest in nearly four weeks, with bulk selling at $7.50-$7.75. Most of the western lambs were rather plain, sorts being heavy in most instances. Best Westerns reached $7.60. Yearlings bulked at $6-$6.10, with top at $6.50. Native slaughter ewes turned at $2-$2.75. Most range feeding lambs brought $5.50-$5.85.

Power Output Is Up in Half Year

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—Statistics covering 100 per cent of the electric light and power industry for the first six months of this year show total kilowatt hours sold to consumers amounted to 35,113,863,000. This is an increase of 12.9 per cent over the first six months of 1933 when total sales were 31,105,272,000.

Revenue from ultimate consumers totaled $911,786,700, compared with $879,576,700. The number of domestic consumers of electricity increased 545,863 since June of last year to a total of 20,252,244 at the end of June, 1934.

Decline of $58,000,000 In Brokers' Loans

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—Loans on securities to brokers and dealers held by reporting member banks in New York City amounted to $827,000,000 during the week ended Aug. 8, representing a decrease of $58,000,000 for the week.

Loans for the week ended Aug. 9, 1933, amounted to $880,000,000.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Blankets Worth Their Weight in Wool

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

How to Choose Blankets

Beauty and Lightness—Strength and Warmth

By Katharine Paddock Hess

Department of Clothing and Textiles, Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Manhattan, Kan.

THE selection of durable blankets is today a definite problem for busy housewives. The display of lovely, satin-bound blankets of the most enticing color combinations tend to cause one to forget the consideration of qualities other than beauty. Competition in recent years has resulted in the manufacture of fabrics whose inferior qualities are difficult to detect.

Our grandmothers often selected and carded the wool from which they wove, by hand, blankets that were passed down to the next generation. Our mothers may have purchased their blankets from a group, all of which were sturdy, durable fabrics.

Today, however, many blankets offered for sale are light, fluffy and irresistibly lovely, but so weak in structure that they will fall to pieces during the first laundering. The salespersons assure the purchaser that they are light and comfortable, much warmer than the old-fashioned, heavy bedding. But they say nothing about strength.

Wool Fibers

Blankets are used primarily as a protection from cold, and wool is especially suited for manufacture into a fabric for this purpose. Wool fibers are covered with tiny, microscopic scales which give them a rough surface. These fibers also are wiry and kinky. Thus the very nature of the fibers themselves permit them to be made into a fabric in which there exists many little air pockets.

In the finishing of blankets, ends of the fibers are pulled or scratched to the surface of the fabric in what is known as a nap. This nap of protruding fibers allows dead air to be held within the meshes of the cloth. It is this condition of air held within the fabric rather than the fibers themselves that prevents the loss of heat from the body and so results in what is usually spoken of as a warm blanket.

All woven fabrics contain at least two sets of yarns, the warp, which runs lengthwise, and the filling, or crosswise yarns. It is these crosswise or filling yarns that are napped in the finishing of blankets. This pulling of the fibers out of these yarns to stand upright on the surface gives the desired softness and warmth but greatly reduces the strength of the filling.

A study of five brands of popular blankets now found on the market furnished an opportunity to compare the "warmth" of blankets and also indicated that many offered for sale today lack sufficient durability to withstand wear and laundering.

Study of Fabrics

Pieces of blanket material in both unfinished and finished state were studied and it was found that finishing reduced the strength of these materials from 40 to 85 per cent. Special machines are made to determine the number of pounds required to break a strip of fabric and this number is given as the breaking strength for that blanket.

The American Institute of Laundering has recommended a minimum breaking strength of not less than 10 pounds for any fabric that is to be laundered. A minimum breaking strength of from 35 to 40 pounds in the warp and 20 pounds in the filling has been set up for blankets. This strength is required to withstand the treatment given in power laundries and would be necessary also for blankets that are to be laundered at home.

Wool absorbs and holds large quantities of water. This fiber is weaker when wet and a blanket with less than 20 pounds breaking strength would most likely pull apart under its own weight when hung to dry.

Strength, Warmth and Weight

In the study mentioned above it was found that strong blankets also are warm blankets. Comparison of the weight of the blankets indicated that strength, warmth and weight go hand in hand. Of the six finished blankets tested the four too weak to hold together for any length of time weighed less than 1⅔ pounds for a 72x84 inch blanket. Of the two strong, warm ones, one weighed approximately 4½ pounds for a 72x84 inch blanket, the other one 5½ pounds for this size. With this added weight there was not only greater strength but approximately one-third more warmth. At present, weight will have to serve as an indication of comparative strength and warmth.

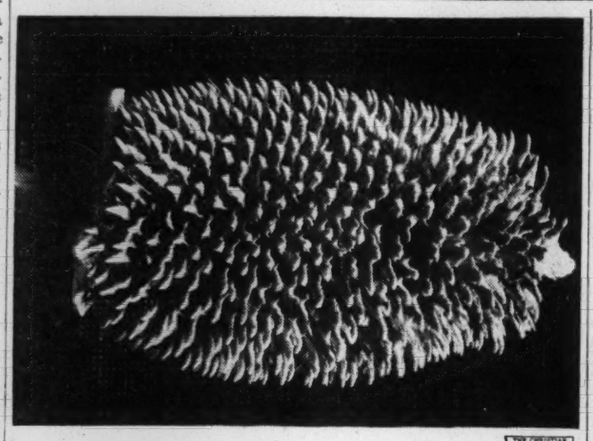
It may be a twin bed or a single bed blanket that is needed. A 60x84 inch blanket will be correct for a single bed. A wise purchaser will choose a blanket of this size that has a long compact nap and weighs not less than 2¾ pounds in a single blanket. For a 66x84 inch blanket choose one of the same type of not less than 3 pounds in weight. A full-sized 72x84 inch blanket should weigh not less than 3½ pounds. Slightly heavier blankets, provided they have a long compact nap, should furnish added protection from cold and wear an added number of years.

Some of the most widely advertised brands prove the least satisfactory. Manufacturers' labels or brand names do not assure the purchaser that blankets possess desired qualities unless the labels include this information.

Joel Feder

Fall Hats for College Wear

The new Knox Vagabond, shown at the left, has a pinched crown to insure fit and a tailored appearance, and a brim that may be worn up in the back or down all the way around. The ribbon band is in a contrasted color, and the bow is held by a buckle. Shown at the right is the formal tricorne, by La Mode Chez Tappé, also of felt. Its brim sweeps smartly over one eyebrow and the single feather strikes an elegant stride.



Vegetable Teazel Used in the Finishing of Blankets to Brush Up the Nap.

'Two-Faced' Fabrics

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

TO BE "doubled-faced" is a virtue this season in the fabric world. One of the most exciting fashion stories of the season is that of materials with contrasted surfaces, each side presenting a different but related design and a color scheme reversed. One side of such fabrics is used for the garment the other for the trimming.

The writer was shown a few days ago large swatches from leading silk and wool houses of materials not yet on the counters. One side of these would present, for instance, a plaid in red and gray, red predominating, while the other side would offer a gray and red fleck, gray predominating. Again, one side of the goods would be ribbed with green diagonal ridges against a coppery ground mottled with white hairs, whereas the reverse would be designed with coppery wavelike pyramidal lines against green. A curious but lovely rag-rug effect was produced by a weave of mauve, yellow and brown, the reverse altering the proportions in which the colors were mixed so that an interesting contrast was effected. Sometimes the mere change in direction of a self-color stripe or ridge will so alter the apparent color-tone of the two surfaces that they will contrast with each other like two shades of the same hue. Such minor differences also convey the sense of a varied texture in the two surfaces.

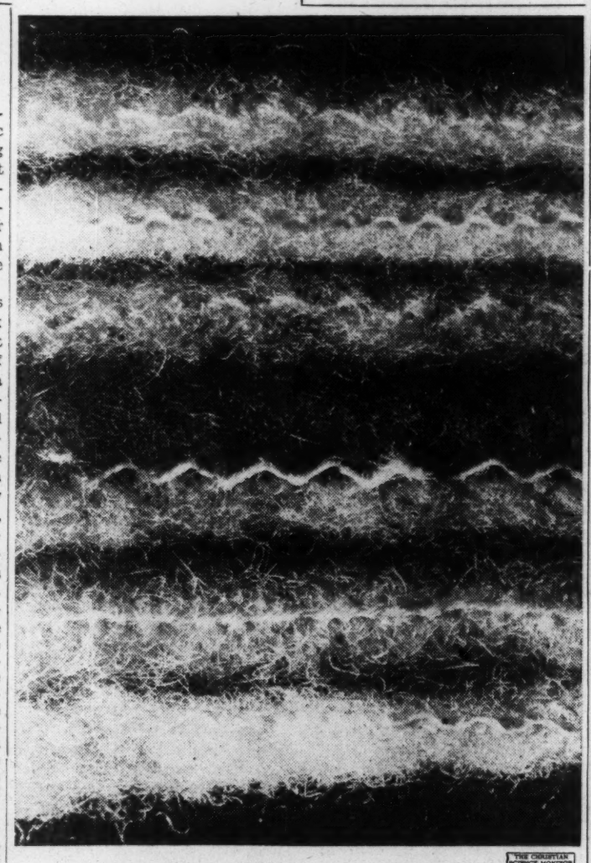
So much in vogue are wools that many silks imitate them with dull, nappy surfaces. Indeed, one cannot this season at once classify by its appearance or even its feel, every material as either silk or wool. Among silks many patterns are woven with delicate metallic threads, building, perhaps, a check on one side and a stripe on the other; or a dot on one side and a tiny geometric on the other. In line with this interest in plastic surfaces is the return to favor of shot taffetas.

Wools feel as soft in the hand as fine handkerchief linen, but look sturdy. They are dull in finish and although some, as we have seen, are boldly designed, many are woven with very faint self-color patterns, scarcely discernible as patterns but the source of considerable texture interest. Texture may be almost incredibly altered by the shape of a woven figure which one can analyze only by the closest scrutiny, and thus again the obverse and the reverse of a material can be used in contrast.

Cellophane is attractively employed in weaves, being introduced in little glinting drops and irregular dashes and curves. White hairs, also, are generously interspersed in many wool fabrics. Stripes and ridges are usually diagonal, and as materials are cut on the straight, the effect continues. Tufted effects are also good.

Wools are seen in evening dresses, relieved by patterns in lamé, cellophane and other sparkling threads. Glinting silks, often patterned in reverse, and sumptuous velvets and laces also threaded with frosty or metallic touches, will all play their parts in the evening pageant. The great fabric story for all hours of the day is the use of one surface as a trimming for the other surface.

H. J. K.



Edge View of Blankets. Note the Difference in Thickness of Fabric and Type and Depth of Nap. The Fourth From the Top Weighed 5⅓ Pounds in a 72x80 Inch Blanket and the Fifth One 4½ in the Same Size.

Washing Gloves And Silk Stockings

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

Before attempting to wash gloves make sure that they are washable! It is wise not to wear them until they become too dirty. Put the hands into the gloves and wash in tepid water. Rinse thoroughly, roll in a towel, squeeze, blow into the fingers, and hang in a draught. During the drying process put them on the hands again once or twice to prevent the fingers from twisting. There is no need to leave soap in the skin if this method is adopted. The fact that gloves sometimes become hard in drying is because they have been washed in water that is too hot or dried too quickly. If there is any tendency to harden, work the skin about with the fingers and it will readily soften again.

* * *

Wash silk stockings before they have been worn and after each time of wearing. This is true economy. Gently squeeze the suds through them, and avoid any rubbing. Rinse thoroughly in lukewarm water. Roll in a towel, squeeze well, and hang up by the toes. Dry away from direct heat, and never iron.

Reflections From a Full-Length Mirror

Adventures in Home Making

By Mrs. Harry A. Burnham

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUST is a good month in which to get away from our winter selves, take a good look at the persons we were and decide whether last winter's model may not be improved upon during the coming season.

Suppose we look at ourselves in a full-length mirror. You know that is the only way by which we may see ourselves as we really are. A little hand mirror, even a very nice French mirror on our dressing table, will not tell a complete story. They may show us a neat, becoming coiffure, pretty neckwear, an attractive blouse. We go satisfiedly on our way much like a peacock. Suddenly we pass a full-length mirror. The reflection which we catch in that mirror may cause us to exhibit other peacock traits and wish to hide our heads as we view our feet. The uneven hang of our skirt or the back seam of a stocking which is doing a merry-go-round toward the southeast may serve to dampen our egotism.

* * *

Perhaps we were very active in the woman's club and our hand mirror told us that we were pretty important people; we felt that we were well-nigh indispensable on a certain committee or as an officer of the club. We held our heads high, as bouquets, both floral and verbal, came our way.

A glance in that full-length mirror, however, discloses some little things around our feet which look like children. They might be waiting to ask us some, to them, very important question, but we were, at that moment, attending to the affairs of the club and had no time for them.

We discover that our skirt does not hang very evenly. It sags perceptibly in the direction of the clubhouse, and turns scornfully away from a friend with whom we used to spend many happy hours, but for whom we have had little time of late.

* * *

It may be that our mirror tells quite another story. Perhaps the little hand glass used to show us an "immaculate housekeeper," a woman of whom it was said, "You can always eat off her kitchen floor, it's so clean." Perhaps we have taken pride in the fact that in this way we gave "our whole selves to our family."

But perhaps the full-length mirror discloses to us a family that is slowly but surely creeping out of our neat house and away from that kitchen floor, which seems less important to them than other things. Perhaps they go to a neighbor's home where they may hear about the violinist who played so beautifully at a recent club meeting. Perhaps they are yearning for family companionship and fun.

Our August full-length mirror is waiting to flash to us frank and helpful reflections, if we will take the time for a long, thoughtful glance into it.

Cool, Quaint And Inviting

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The more quaint and Victorian a decorative scheme, the more it leans toward the modern. Certain decorators, whose pride is in the newness of their interpretation of the Victorian, have assembled a summer room, which, though the last word in sophistication, is still as demure as the little gabled-roof bedrooms of our grandmothers.

The floor of this unique room is covered with the old-fashioned straw matting, no more nor less than that of our memories of summer days on the farm. Remember the queer tang of its odor? It is hard to realize anything more cool and simple for summer use.

But that is not all! The chairs and sofas of this room, whose windows open to the sea, are covered with slip-covers of ordinary white Turkish toweling. It is cool to look at, easily laundered, and can be fresh at all times. And more than this it is stunning in contrast with the tawny straw of the matting.

The ceiling is blush pink, with tiny scattered gold stars, and the walls are of cool aquamarine blue. Curtains of the finest quality of cheese cloth hang in simple drapery at the windows.

Garden flowers in tall vases bring a color note of gold and purple and pink and scarlet in all their singing tones. "How lovely" say the guests.

A Delicious Candy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Friend:

I am sending you a recipe for date roll—a delicious candy that came from Florida. We enjoy making it during the holiday season, when several can be in the kitchen to have the fun of making it.

Date Roll

Wash and seed
1½ packages Dromedary dates (or equivalent). Add
3 cups sugar
¼ teaspoon salt
1 cup milk
1 tablespoon butter. Cook until a firm ball is formed in cold water. Remove from the fire and stir until firm and cool. Add
1 cup pecans (or more) and
1 teaspoon vanilla. Before it hardens have ready a large clean tea towel, wrung out of cold water, and folded once lengthwise. Spread the mixture along the towel until it is at least a foot in length. Cover by folding the towel over the mixture, then work and press it out into a long smooth roll. Let it set until thoroughly cold then cut into thin slices and pack in boxes with wax paper between the layers. The hard ball stage must be just right so the mixture will not be sticky. Do not stir while cooking.

(Mrs.) R. D. G., Calif.

Coconut Delight

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

I have found the following candy recipe to turn out very delicious candy, indeed. It possesses a "different" taste which makes it very welcome.

Boil for three minutes
1 cup light brown sugar
1 cup confectioners' sugar
1 tablespoon butter
1 tablespoon cream
1 tablespoon water
Cool without stirring; then beat for five minutes. Add
1 teaspoon vanilla and
½ cup shredded cocoanut.
Walnut meats or other nuts give variation.

(Mrs.) M. A. B., Calif.

Spread Your Bread With Salad

Moist, Delicious Sandwiches for Luncheon Dishes

By Irene V. Krieg

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SALAD fillings always make moist, delicious sandwiches. A jar of filling may be made at a time and kept covered in the refrigerator until wanted. There is one chief difference between preparing ingredients for salads and preparing filling for sandwiches. That is: salads are mixed lightly, and carefully, so that the ingredients will not be crushed or mashed while the opposite holds for the sandwich fillings.

Basic fillings may be planned over much the same formula as one uses for salads. To each cup of substantial ingredient, such as flaked fish, ground ham, veal, pork, lamb, beef, or chicken, add one-half cup of coarsely ground celery, one finely chopped hard-boiled egg and a few chopped sweet pickles, with mayonnaise sufficient to moisten to the consistency of a spread. The more thoroughly the filling is blended, the tastier the sandwich will be.

One cup of American snappy cheese put through the grinder with one whole canned pimiento and blended to the spreading point with mayonnaise makes an excellent filling.

Hard-boiled eggs chopped fine may have pimiento and chopped pickles to add zest and mayonnaise to bind. Chopped olives may be substituted for the pickles.

Cream cheese is especially popular with the youngsters. One three-ounce package may be blended with mayonnaise and have a half dozen chopped stuffed olives and a couple of chopped sweet gherkins added. Cream cheese with a small amount of drained crushed pineapple and mayonnaise makes a sweet filling. Chopped dates may be used instead of pineapple.

Ground salted peanuts form a tasty base for a sandwich. Mix with mayonnaise and spread on one slice of bread, using a lettuce leaf, shredded lettuce or watercress on the second slice. As a variation, equal amounts of ground salted peanuts and ground fresh carrots may be mixed with the mayonnaise and used with or without the lettuce.

Variety of Breads

Besides the variety in fillings there is plenty of variety in the breads that may be used for successful sandwiches. Light or dark rye, white, whole wheat, graham, Boston brown bread and several assortments of rolls may be used. A combination of two breads such as one slice of white with one of whole-wheat makes the sandwich just a little different, and then, too, any of the breads may be toasted on one or both sides.

Generally, with salad fillings, only one slice is buttered while the filling is spread directly on the other slice. In order to spread butter properly on sandwiches, it is well to let the butter get room temperature and be fairly soft, so that it may be beaten to a spreading consistency. Instead of butter, however, many now prefer to spread the bread with mayonnaise, as this keeps moist and remains tasty, and is applied more quickly. If one insists on the flavor of butter, equal amounts of butter and mayonnaise may be mixed and used as a spread.

Open sandwiches are popular as luncheon dishes. These are usually made of toast with one full slice generously covered with the filling which might be chicken salad and the other slice halved diagonally and a piece put on each side of the center slice. A garnish of pickle, radish and sliced tomato may be used for color.

A little change from the usual toasted sandwich is introduced by spreading ham or cheese salad between two slices of white bread with a thin spreading of mayonnaise on the second slice and placing the sandwich in a hot waffle iron, baking until nicely browned. The mayonnaise will seep through the bread, making it crisp and tasty and the filling will heat to the point where it will be much improved in flavor.

Attractive sandwich plates combine two dainty sandwiches with sliced tomatoes, cabbage salad, and dill pickle. Ripe olives and potato chips or potato salad garnished with hard-boiled egg make a more substantial plate. If one large sandwich is used for each serving, it may be made to appear more pretentious by cutting it into quarters from corner to corner. Place two sections with points upward in the center of the plate and the other two flat on the plate, one on each side with the points directed outward. The filling of red ham and green lettuce or white cheese and green lettuce has genuine appeal.

For afternoon tea, an endless assortment of dainty morsels may be fashioned. Use day-old bread. Trim off all crusts and slice the long way of the loaf. Spread one slice with the filling such as cream cheese, chopped nuts and mayonnaise; anchovies, chopped celery and mayonnaise; ground tongue, chopped pickle and mayonnaise or chopped shrimp salad. Lay second slice over first one and cut into fancy shapes. For children's sandwiches, use cookie cutters of various animals. Use a round cutter, for another style, and cover some with finely chopped parsley and make eyes, nose and mouth with tiny pieces of pimiento or red cherries. Spread others with chopped egg yolk which has been blended with a little mayonnaise and use pieces of green pepper for designs.

A loaf of bread cut into four long slices may have three different kinds of filling, such as pimiento cream cheese spread, chopped watercress held together with mayonnaise, and yolks of hard-boiled eggs mixed with mayonnaise. The layers are put together firmly, rolled in waxed paper and stored in the refrigerator until wanted, when it is sliced into ribbon sandwiches.

For Dainty Serving

Rolled sandwiches are a novelty for dainty serving. For these, use very fresh bread so that it will be pliable. Slice the long way of the loaf and spread a thin layer of one of the cream cheese fillings and roll tightly the long way with a piece of damp cloth over the outer roll. Store in the refrigerator for at least an hour and when serving, cut into slices about the size of a jelly roll serving.

Club sandwiches are still favorites for hearty lunches. Generally, three slices of hot buttered toast are used for each sandwich. On the lower slice place a generous amount of chicken, tuna or crabmeat salad, and cover with the second slice of toast. On this arrange sliced tomatoes, and two slices of very crisp bacon with a lettuce leaf over all and a spreading of mayonnaise on the lettuce. The third slice is now put into place and may be topped with a garnish of stuffed olive held in place with a toothpick, a tiny pickle or a wedge of cheese. A little different garnish may be made by stuffing a green pepper with cottage cheese which has been beaten smooth with mayonnaise, salt, chopped chives or watercress and pimiento. This is stored in the refrigerator until needed when it is sliced for serving, thus forming a filled green pepper ring.

[This is the last of a series of six articles on salads.]

Your Recipes

If you submit recipes for publication, please write out each recipe in the form used by the Women's Pages, and always include the number of persons it will serve. If the ingredients are baked, please give the oven temperature.—EDITOR.

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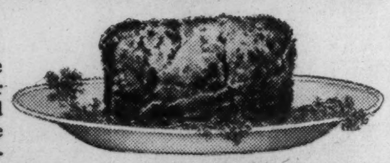

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Missouri Finds Political Issue Over New Deal

Fears Sweeping Victory of Machine Nominee; Many Lose Seats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 10—Analyzing the results of their State's nominating primary held this week, Missourians see four things clearly.

The influence of the Democratic machine in Kansas City, heretofore confined for the most part to Jackson County politics, has been extended to party affairs throughout the State. The senatorial contest in November will be a clean-cut test of New Deal strength. Whichever party is successful in contests for seats in the national House of Representatives, a number of men, untried as legislators, will be among those elected. The old tradition that one senatorship shall go to eastern Missouri and the other to western still holds good.

Matter of Geography

The geographical question came up in the unsuccessful candidacy of Mr. John J. Cochran, member of the House from North St. Louis for 10 years and recently voted one of the eight "outstanding personalities" in the lower branch of Congress by newspaper correspondents in Washington. Had Mr. Cochran been nominated, both the holdover Democratic Senator, Mr. Bennett Champ Clark, and the Democratic candidate for the senatorial seat to be filled would have been from St. Louis.

Owing to the nomination of Mr. Harry S. Truman of Independence, county judge of Jackson County, by 40,000 over Mr. Mochran, his closest opponent in a field of four, the western side of the State is certain to retain its senatorship.

The 140,000 majority produced in Jackson County for Judge Truman by the Democratic organization of Mr. Thomas J. Pendergast, long the dominant figure in Kansas City politics, was unprecedented in a state-wide primary. By way of comparison it may be noted that in St. Louis where the population is almost twice that of Kansas City, the total vote was not much more than the total vote there.

Voting Irregularities

The reports of irregularities in voting in Kansas City were numerous. The day after the primary, United States District Attorney M. M. Milligan of Kansas City was quoted as saying that he had evidence of illegal voting to be presented to the federal grand jury. One man was heard to say that his name was voted six times.

The Democratic nominee, Judge Truman, who once worked on a railroad gang, completely indorsed the policies of the Roosevelt Administration. This insures an opportunity for division on the New Deal issue as Senator Roscoe Conkling Patterson has been one of the most outspoken critics of the Administration. Since the retirement of former Senator James E. Watson of Indiana, Mr. Patterson has been commonly regarded as the arch-conservative of the Senate.

Change of Faces

As result of the primary, at least five members of the present Missouri delegation will not be in the House when Congress convenes in January. Two of these are Mr Cochran and Mr. Jacob L. Milligan of Richmond, who like Mr. Cochran, retired from a certain seat to contest for the senatorial nomination. Mr. Ralph F. Lozier of Carrollton, leader in the fight on ocean mail subsidies, was defeated by Mr. William L. Nelson of Columbia, former Representative, the two being thrown into the same district by the Legislature's remapping.

Two other sitting members share Mr. Lozier's fate. They are Mr. Clement Cabell Dickinson of Clinton, veteran of the Missouri delegation, and for years dean of Congress, and Mr James E. Ruffin of Springfield. With Mr. Reuben T. Wood of Springfield, president of the Missouri State Federation of Labor, who defeated them, they were thrown in the same district. This is the only instance this year of three sitting Congressmen being forced to run against each other.

From the Republican standpoint, the Congressional results are noteworthy for the return to the political arena of Mr. Leonidas C. Dyer and Mr. Cleveland A. Newton, both of St. Louis, who have served several times. It is also notable that in four of the 13 districts the Republicans did not nominate candidates, thus virtually assuring the election of Representatives Clarence Cannon of Elsberry and Clyde Williams of Hillsboro, Mr. Orville Zommerman of Kennett and Mr. Nelson.

Chauffeur Gets 10 Years In Rogers Extortion Case

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—Indicted under the "Lindbergh Law" for attempted extortion of $10,000 from Col. Henry H. Rogers, Standard Oil millionaire, John Cvaniga yesterday pleaded guilty in federal district court and was sentenced to serve 10 years in the Northeastern Federal Penitentiary at Lewisburg Penna.

The indictment, plea and sentence all took place within a few hours, and federal officials here said the case set a record for this district for prosecutions under the "Lindbergh Law." Cvaniga, who formerly was a chauffeur for Colonel Rogers threatened Mrs. Rogers in his extortion notes.

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Flowers and Shrubs
Brookline—Exclusive apartment, 6 rooms and maid's, near Cricket Club station; $85. Call ALLAN McKISSOCK, 136 Middlesex Road. Longwood 4868.

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Near beautiful Jamaicaway. Convenient to everything. Thoroughly modern, quiet apartments, 3, 4 and 5 rooms. Good kitchens, lots of shelf and cupboard space. Ample closets. Cool in summer. Well heated in winter. Abundance of hot water at all times. Modest rentals. Strictly first-class apartment homes. Special rates in heated garage under same management.
PERKINS MANOR
PERKINS STREET, JAMAICA PLAIN
JAM. 0800

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Newly Decorated Kitchenette Apartments
APARTMENT WING
Hotel Kenmore
Commonwealth Ave. at Kenmore Square
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A convenient place to live.
Available for immediate occupancy—Two and three-room apartments; cheerful outlook; quiet and sunny; elec. ref., good closet space. Either furnished or unfurnished. Priced from $50 up; furnished slightly higher. Your inspection invited.
Call Ken. 2770, MISS SPAULDING or MR. WITNEY

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Local Classified Advertising
United States and Canada

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Notice to Visitors
CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur-guides. Call Kenmore 1022, CHARLES W. COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro Street, Boston.

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BEADS Expertly restrung on genuine silk cable cord, 50c up to 16 in. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West St., Boston

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COUNTRY HOME near Boston for normal children; opportunity to attend good public schools, guidance and supervision of studies; trips to historic places, sports, summer camp. EDITH L. CAPEN, Stepping Stones, North Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 917

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36 MILES from N. Y. C., large house, 8 acres, beautiful country, $15 weekly. MISS NEARPASS, Bernardsville, N. J., Phone 285.

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CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets. Estate Jewels Appraised, Purchased. U. S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

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ROSE TERRACE
Overbrook, 6441 Overbrook Ave., Philadelphia. A quiet home for rest, study, or those needing careful attention.

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BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State Maternity License. 12 Mason Terrace, Aspinwall 6419

THE MISSES PARKER, 42 Ashland St., Arlington Heights, Mass.—Home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. Telephone Arl. 0312.

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ORGAN for sale. Estey two manual reed organ with pedals, electric motor; suitable for church or studio; $200; original price $1300. Box 453, Westport, Conn. Phone 5550.

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WILLARD BEACH—Attractive private home on beach; bathing, rest, study, good food; tourists, Christian Scientists preferred; open Sept.-Oct., $15 week. MRS. F. S. WILLARD, 5 Beach St., So. Portland, Me. (Cape Elizabeth).

PIANO TUNING

PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED
References given. HERBERT A. THOMPSON, Milton, Mass. Tel. BLUehills 6647

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NEWTON HIGHLANDS, MASS.—6-room colonial house, built last year; first floor lavatory, oil burner, play room; $8500. Address Box A-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—2-family house, 6 rooms each; modern, pleasant. Address C. LAUPPE, 24 Highland St.; tel. Spfld. 3-0082.

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MAGNOLIA, MASS.
HESPERUS VILLA
ROOMS BY DAY OR WEEK
PRIVATE BATHS MODERATE PRICES
MRS. MAUD ROGERS TEL. MAGNOLIA 1420

PLEASANT VIEW, Mattapoisett, Mass.—Comfortable rooms for tourists, all conveniences; near-by swimming, golf; on Route No. 6; watch for the sign. MRS. J. D. DUNSEITH. Tel. 1.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Pleasant rooms, visiting guests or permanents; near The Mother Church. 84 Gainsboro St. MRS. CASWELL, Circle 7702.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 120 Hancock St.—Comfortable, quiet, modern, large-small rooms, low rental; near Christian Science church. Stu. 3-5566.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (F-5—Breezy large front room, comfortable medium; attractive rates; temporary, permanent; references. En. 2-9461.

N. Y. C., 539 W. 112 (3-D), Ca. 8-2696—Real home; fine cool room, single, double; piano; near river, church, transportation. $7-$8.

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Tenacre, Inc.
Established 1922
Under BOARD OF MANAGERS
MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE, Supt.
Licensed by the State of New Jersey
Descriptive Booklet
Tel 755 PRINCETON N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED porter (colored) wishes position, N. Y. C.; good references. Write Box B-23, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

GENTLEMAN, college graduate, efficient, kind, offers his services as companion-attendant; go anywhere; references. Write Box M-31, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SALES MANAGER or representative desires connection; fifteen years diversified executive management and sales experience domestic and foreign concerns. Write Box C-12, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave. N. Y. C.

WORK WANTED by college graduate; experienced retail selling, clerical work, efficient at figures; several years manager and buyer gift and greeting card shop; go anywhere; salary. Write Box M-32, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE woman desires position as housekeeper to business couple; excellent housemaker; go anywhere. Suite 1, 112 Marlboro St., Wollaston, Mass.

SOUTHERN lady desires position as companion or care for children; free to travel. E-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WOMAN (colored) desires part-time work, mornings preferred. Phone Edgecombe 4-2701, or write Box W-19, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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TYPEWRITERS bought, sold, exchanged and rented, expert repairing. ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP 80 Boylston St Boston Han 3121

WEATHER STRIPPING

AND SCREENS, rewiring wood, metal and roll. Shades, Venetian Blinds. Norge Refrigerators. HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Newton Centre 1114 (Mass.).

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BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.—The Crown; commanding view; near waterfront; finest surf bathing; spacious, restful family hotel, own farm products, own sailboat, lawn sports; rates $17.50 up. MRS. F. B. MADISON. Tel. 142.

DIRIGO HOUSE LONG ISLAND
Casco Bay, Me.
Open to Oct. 1. Ideal for rest and relaxation. Rugged coast, wonderful beach on ocean side. $17.50 up single, $35 to $40 double. Six miles from Portland The Misses Perry

"GREEN SHADOWS," OLD LYME, CONN. A beautiful, quiet place for a vacation; moderate rates.

LARCHMONT MANOR, N. Y.—Attractive inn by the water, offers both sea and country, within 35 minutes of Grand Central Station, at extremely low rates; gracious porches, lovely trees, marvelous location, beautiful and picturesque surroundings; selected clientele; excellent table and comfortable, cheerful rooms; $14 up weekly, $3.50 daily. Saturday to Monday $5.50. MANOR INN, 7 Prospect Avenue.

MOUNTAIN REST INN
Intervale, N. H.
Beautifully situated, homelike, excellent food, library, spacious lounge rooms, running water in sleeping rooms; attractive grounds; now booking for fall and winter season; rates reasonable; further information on request.

General Classified

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AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS, big commissions selling friends, neighbors; finest assortment; 21 folders, gift wrappings; every-day boxes; experience unnecessary; request samples. DOEHLA CO., Fitchburg, S-30, Mass.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD salespeople; 50% commission; 21-folder $1 assortment; 14 deluxe folders, gift wrappings; bonuses; samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 179Y Lincoln, Boston, Mass.

ROOMS TO LET

THE TRAEMOUR CLUB
(For Business Women)
5427 Kenmore Avenue, Chicago
VERY REASONABLE RATES
By Day, Week or Month
An Ideal Home for Particular Women
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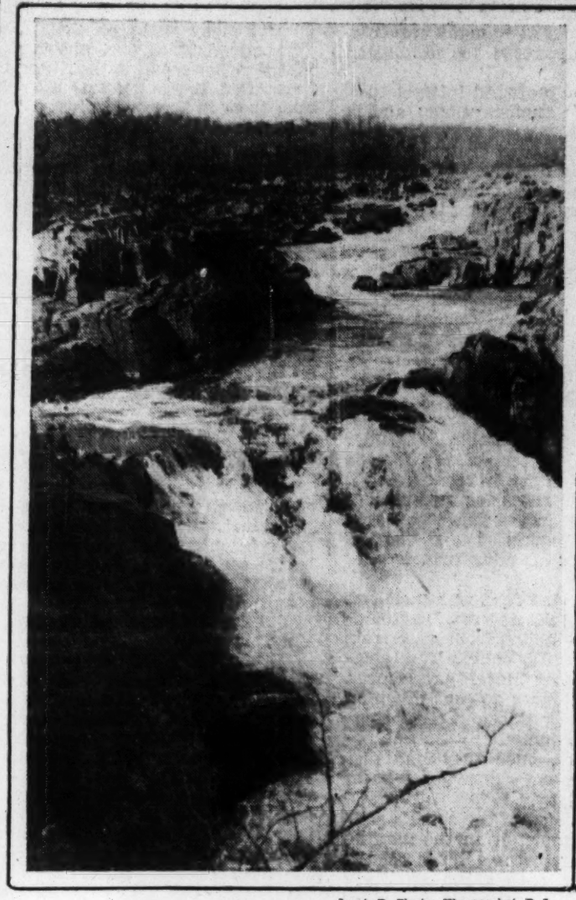
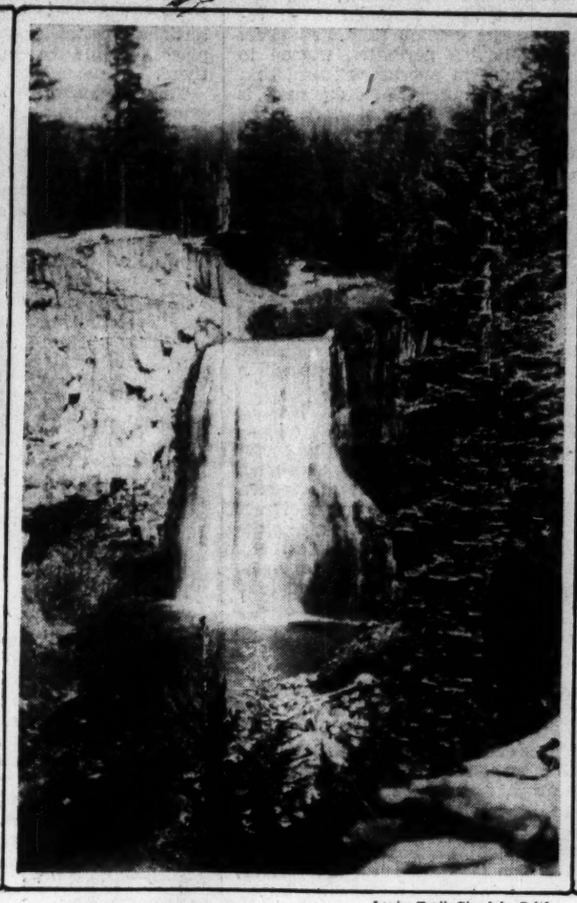
Daily Features

Members of the Monitor Camera Club Take Us to Some Beautiful Falls



Lewis R. Clerke, Woonsocket, R. I.
GREAT FALLS OF THE POTOMAC



Louise Trull, Glendale, Calif.
RAINBOW FALLS, SAN JOAQUIN RIVER, CALIF.

C. A. Vought, Taft, Calif.
NEVADA FALLS, YOSEMITE

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Found in the Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Chicago

"MISTER," said the biggest of the three boys, "can you tell us how to get to the nearest beach?"

The big man looked down at three travel-stained youngsters, who seemed a little bewildered by Chicago traffic, but ambitious.

"Why do you ask *me* where to go swimming?" he asked.

"A man told us Oak Street is the nearest, but we don't know how to get there. Is it very far?"

The man questioned them; they had come into Chicago with the double intent of seeing the fair and having some swimming. They had slept the night before on the grass in Grant Park.

The big man made up his mind about them. "How would you like to go swimming in a regular place? In a pool?"

"Swell!"

"Come along, then. There's a good one right across the street."

Attendants at the Michigan Avenue club grinned, and turned to watch the odd quartet as they passed through the foyer and down the stairs to the baths. The man had the boys outfitted properly, and sent them to the showers. When they came out to the big, tiled pool, their host, wrapped up in a bathrobe, was sprawled in an armchair at one corner of the pool.

"There it is, boys." He motioned toward the water. "Go to it."

The air was filled with shouts and spray. While the boys swam, members of the club began to gather, for it was near lunch time. They watched the boys interestedly. "Where'd you get them?" they asked the man in the bathrobe.

"Found them in the park," he barked. "And you fellows are going to pay for their lunch. Hey! You kids come on out now and get dressed. And then come back here and we'll have lunch."

The young visitors were duly installed at a table alongside the pool. Awe at their surroundings failed to interfere with their appetites. Money was provided for their food and for expenses at a Century of Progress.

"And when you finish up at the fair," ordered the big man in his customary bark, "come back, and I'll have some cots set up on the other side of the pool. You can sleep here tonight."

Three youngsters must have had a glorious time during their Chicago visit. They slept on the cots that night, and in the morning found that their breakfast had been provided for them. Then they set out for home.

Out of three million persons in Chicago, they had sought swimming advice from a world-famous coach, William Bachrach, the man who taught Tarzan how to swim.

Vocations

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Playground

PERMISSION to make use of a vacant lot in a crowded city section was secured by a brother and a sister. There were a few trees on the lot, and there was grass, but the lot was very untidy. The two children cleaned it up and had loads of fun making a stone fireplace from the stones left from an old foundation. They hung some auto tire swings from two of the trees, and put up a croquet set and a horseshoe outfit on the grounds. Then they printed a neat sign telling the world that these facilities could be rented for picnics or that the attendants would hold open house at so much per child.

They soon were having breakfast crowds that used the fireplace for a bacon-and-egg meal; they cared for children in the morning hours, and they watched sleeping babies in their cabs as they had their naps out under the trees. It provided a paying venture as well as a pleasure to the community.

M. C. R.

In Lighter Vein

Oh!

Waitress: "And, how did you find the apple pie?"

Diner: "I moved the bit of cheese aside—and there it was!"

Fixing the Blame

"Ye're no' goin', Tam?" asked the young fisherman anxiously.

"Aye," replied Tam, aged 10, "I'm awa' hame. Ma worm's no tryin."—*Scottish Calendar.*

Aha!

"Does your wife talk behind your back?"

"No; we don't own a car."

Couldn't Fool Him

Prisoner: "There goes my hat. Shall I run after it?"

Policeman: "And not come back! No. You stay here and I'll run after the hat." — *London (Ont.) Free Press.*

The Children's Corner

Beatrice Bee Gives a Strong Push

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LITTLE Billy Bear waddled without worry through the wild woodland, for he was going nowhere in particular and was in no hurry at all to get there. That was the way he liked to waddle, just waddling along, looking at this or that, maybe a flower or maybe an ant hill with all the odd little ants running about, and sometimes sitting down and thinking pleasant thoughts about how satisfactory it was to be a bear in a wild woodland and waddle about in summer and sleep in winter, all so cozy and comfortable in a nice hollow tree.

But pretty soon he heard somebody hippity-hopping through the wild woodland behind him in a great hurry.

Billy Bear sat down and waited, and in one jiffy who should come hippity-hopping but Robert Rabbit.

"I am looking for you, Billy Bear," said Robert Rabbit.

"Look no further, Robert Rabbit," said Billy Bear.

"I am disturbed in mind, Billy Bear," said Robert Rabbit. "I am indignant. Whose wild woodland is this, I ask you. Ah, here is Beatrice Bee."

Beatrice Bee came buzzing busily through the wild woodland. She perched on a wild rose bush.

"Whose wild woodland is this, I ask you, Billy Bear and Robert Rabbit," said Beatrice Bee.

"Just what I was asking Billy Bear, Beatrice Bee," said Robert Rabbit.

"But why this question, Beatrice Bee and Robert Rabbit?" asked Billy Bear.

"Our wild woodland! Our wild woodland!" said Beatrice Bee and Robert Rabbit together. "And what has some human being done to it?"

"What has a human being done to it, Robert Rabbit and Beatrice Bee?" asked Billy Bear.

"You know those things that human beings sit in and are carried about in, Billy Bear, because they are too lazy to walk or run," said Robert Rabbit. "You have seen them going along the road that passes by our wild woodland."

"I know what you mean, Robert Rabbit," said Billy Bear. "They make a noise."

"When they get worn out, Billy Bear," buzzed Beatrice Bee, "they are no longer of any use. So they must be thrown away. And what do you think? A human being has pushed one of those old, worn go-about things off the road into our wild woodland. And there it is. Cluttering our wild woodland."

"We must get it out, Billy Bear," said Robert Rabbit. "That is why I was looking for you. You are stronger than I. Perhaps together we can push it back into the road."

"I will help, Robert Rabbit and Billy Bear," buzzed Beatrice Bee. "I am pretty strong for a bee. Perhaps we can all together push it back into the road."

Billy Bear got up. Robert Rabbit and Beatrice Bee led the way. They went through the wild woodland to the edge where a road passed. And there, just as Robert Rabbit and Beatrice Bee had said, somebody had pushed an old automobile off the road and left it cluttering up the wild woodland.

"You see how it is, Billy Bear," said Robert Rabbit. "I tried to push it, but I couldn't move it an inch."

"You just let me get behind it, Robert Rabbit," said Billy Bear. "The idea of leaving things like that around in our wild woodland! But I suppose the human being didn't know any better."

"I'll push too, Robert Rabbit and Billy Bear," buzzed Beatrice Bee. "I'm pretty strong for a bee."

Billy Bear and Robert Rabbit had already begun to push. They pushed and pushed, and the automobile almost started. But it didn't quite start. And then Beatrice Bee began to push, too, and the old automobile began to move and kept moving until it was out in the middle of the road.

Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M.A.

Elisha at Dothan

WHEN Elisha the prophet was living in the village of Dothan, it was surrounded by the forces of the Syrians, who were anxious to capture this seer whose insight and wise counsel furthered the policies of the children of Israel.

To Elisha's servant the situation seemed desperate indeed. It appeared that for him and his master there could be no escape from the horses and chariots of their foes (II Kings 6:15). Then it was that, in answer to the prophet's prayer, "the Lord opened the eyes of the young man," and he was enabled to perceive the real forces which protected them.

Moreover, the Syrians were temporarily blinded, and the very man they sought to find, led them to the Israelite stronghold of Samaria, 10 miles south of Dothan, and there "the Lord opened their eyes" (verse 20). Thereupon the prophet magnanimously fed his foes and allowed them to return to their own country, despite the suggestion of the king of Israel that they should be slain (vss. 21-23).

Today's Limerick

A man from the small Isle of Wight
By his king was created a knight.
The man's name was Dey,
The first case, they say,
Of Dey being turned into Knight.

Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

"NEVADA FALLS, YOSEMITE." The original of this picture contains much fine detail that is lost in the reproduction. There is no part of the picture, even in the deepest shadows, lacking detail; and the composition is excellent. The clouds appearing in the original picture served to balance the blank sky. The detail in the rock strata is especially interesting; and the tone of the water, while somewhat chalky on newsprint, is pleasing in the photograph.

"Rainbow Falls." The print was too contrasty, was stained, and the water lacked detail. The viewpoint was excellent and the composition pleasing. A stain on the print, resulting from underwashing, increased the contrast and caused the water to appear almost as white paper. The picture would be improved by trimming one-half inch from the foreground and an equal amount from the right margin.

"Great Falls of the Potomac." The unbroken sky detracts from this picture. A few clouds would make the picture much more pleasing. The inclusion of the two figures helps to give an idea of the height of these falls. The detail in the original throughout the entire picture is excellent, although somewhat weak in the reproduction. Especially pleasing was the tone of the water, although the newspaper cut does not do it full justice.

In all three of these pictures the falls were in the open, without heavy foliage to add to the difficulties in photographing them. Had they been in deep ravines wholly surrounded by dense foliage, exposure would have been more of a problem. There may be such a group later.

Brevities

London Opinion: In an American fasting competition, the winner went without food three days longer than his nearest rival. Nevertheless, it was a very hollow victory.

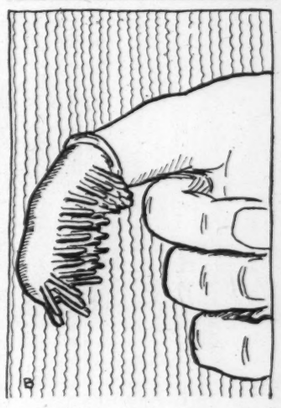
Judge: Among the things that seem to grow by leaps and bounds are the children in the apartment overhead.

Detroit News: Americanism: Boasting of the world's richest universities; graduates going to Europe to finish their education.

Quotation for Today

WHOSOEVER hath nobly yielded to necessity, I hold him wise, and he knoweth the things of God.
—EURIPIDES

With the Inventors



Finger Toothbrush

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS invention illustrates the modern trend of carrying design down to the simplest possible elements. It is a toothbrush that consists only of several rows of bristles on a rubber finger stall—like a finger cut out of a rubber glove—and has gained U. S. Patent No. 1965009 for Roderick G. Stevens of Chicago.

A Word a Day

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Herb (Miss E. A. W.)—The correspondent writes:

> The best schools of speech and the best teachers of speech that I have come in contact with now give preference to the pronunciation of the *h* in herb. It seems rather too bad that readers of the Monitor should be led to believe that *erb* is the better usage.

The pronunciation as *urb* is preferred by Webster's and the Century; and *hurb* is preferred by the Oxford and the Standard.

Because the word doctors disagree, it has been necessary for this department to select one authority. We believe, however, that *the urb* is more commonly heard throughout North America than *thuh hurb*.

The readers of this column should not feel that its pronunciations and its authority are imposed on them, and they are cautioned against being distressed over the cultural attainments of a person who may be following another dictionary authority.

Neither (A. H.)—The correspondent submits the following sentence, contending that "their" seems incorrect:

> But neither of these young enthusiasts could succeed in their quest.

The subject is "neither," singular; therefore, strictly speaking, the pronoun referring to it should agree with it in number. The proximity of the plural "enthusiasts," however, would make "his" or "her" stiff and pedantic. Better say, "But these young enthusiasts could not succeed in their quest."

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Novice*

By THE HAGERS

I TOOK MISS LILLY DUCK ONE DAY TO DRAKEVILLE'S COUNTRY CLUB, TO PLAY
A ROUND OF GOLF. I WAS A DUB — THE WAY I HANDLED MY GOLF CLUB!
AND, AS A BALL WENT IN THE LAKE, ALONG CAME T. FITZ-MAURICE DRAKE.
HE SAID, WHICH MADE HIM POPULAR, "I ALWAYS MAKE THE COURSE IN PAR."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

New Deal Audit

YESTERDAY at Green Bay, President Roosevelt crossed the Rubicon. He re-entered the American political arena with a definite and deliberate defiance of demands that he halt the New Deal. He made it clear not only that he is not stopping or turning to the right but that he is going on and if anything turning to the left. He refused "to restore confidence" by assurances to business that it would be "left alone" or permitted again to operate under "the old law of the tooth and the claw."

Moreover, he emphasized the break with conservatism by abandoning his own party in Wisconsin and endorsing a Republican progressive, Senator La Follette, who has supported the Administration. Here is a gesture which may become as politically significant as that with which another Roosevelt tossed his Bull Moose hat in the ring. It is plain notice that the President puts his program ahead of party ties. More than that, it indicates that he is ready to antagonize conservative opinion and believes progressive sentiment is strong enough to carry through the rest of his plans.

Mr. Roosevelt apparently thinks of his Administration still as the "humble instrument" of "the great national movement that culminated in 1932." There is some danger in that assumption. The people undoubtedly gave Mr. Roosevelt a mandate for change. But it is not so certain that they are altogether satisfied, either with the changes so far wrought or with those outlined for the future. The President's own splendid confidence which helped so much in 1933 will not serve so well today. The country is less frightened and more critical.

He is right in denying that confidence depends on giving free rein to exploiters and in saying that those who would measure confidence must "look to the average man." Yet all who want freer business are not exploiters, and today the average man has questions about the New Deal that he did not have a year ago. He knows that some portions of it have been conflicting in purpose, as, for example, NRA and AAA have shown themselves to be. He knows that some parts of it are harder to put into effect than prohibition. He has begun to see that a tremendous expansion of federal services is a hazardous business when reforms must be administered by a personnel undermined by the "spoils system."

Moreover, the citizen is confused by the multiplicity of projects launched by the Government. And many who have the utmost sympathy with the ideals of honest business and social justice, and even with some specific measures under the New Deal, are profoundly distrustful of some of the fundamental trends which they believe they perceive in the Administration's course.

The President would advance his high purpose better by clarifying the New Deal's program and purifying its administration than by reiteration of his belief that the people are for it. He was on sounder ground in his last major speech before he went to Hawaii. In his radio address of June 28 he asked the average man to judge not by what he was told, but by his own experience. The questions he asked then are his best appeal today:

> Are you better off than you were last year? Are your debts less burdensome? Is your bank account more secure? Are your working conditions better? Is your faith in your own individual future more firmly grounded? Have you as an individual paid too high a price for these gains? Have you lost any of your rights or liberty or constitutional freedom of action and choice?

Today, on another page, the Monitor is publishing a tabulated summary of the New Deal which should be of help to any citizen who wishes to answer these questions and do a bit of auditing for himself. This analysis of the promises, performances and criticisms of the Administration can be corrected and supplemented by each individual's personal evidence—if the individual is impartial enough to recall both favorable and unfavorable experiences.

Of course no one man's judgment by this system is likely to be wholly accurate. Yet the composite of such audits is the surest, indeed the indispensable, judgment for a democracy. It is an antidote for propaganda and a bulwark against mass psychology. If the nation can apply this test to the New Deal, uninfluenced either by presidential eulogies or oppositional damnings, it will have the best basis for confidence and for future action.

Lace Ruffles for Men

SOME amateur philosopher bobs up at intermittent intervals with the discovery that among birds the male appears to have a monopoly of the gaudy plumage while all the drab feathers seem to belong to the female. As a rule, this discovery is coupled with the interesting reflection that precisely the reverse holds good in the world of men and women. It is undoubtedly true that among humans the male is indeed a drab-looking bird while the female delights in flaunting a colorful gayety that compares favorably with the most dazzling Brazilian macaw.

Referring to this fact, a woman writer recently expressed the opinion that men never cease to regret having permitted women to monopolize splendor in adornment; and that deeply hidden in the breast of every male is a peacock yearning for sartorial glory. Every man (continues our author) longs secretly to array himself in satin breeches, a vermilion jacket of silk brocade, with gold buttons, topped off with a flowing Gainsborough hat sporting a green feather.

The only reason, according to the author, that men are not seen on the street in such costumes is because they haven't the courage. But when behind the friendly doors of his fraternal lodge, we are told, the timid male decks himself out in brilliant robes of silk, lace ruffles at his wrists, silver buckles on his shoes and on his head a gorgeous turban from which dangle ticklesome tinsel tassels.

Of course, says our critic, no one but his fellow members ever catch a glimpse of all this grandeur, and she complains that this secret emblazonment is unfair to millions of women who would give a great deal to view their men folk in such satrapy trappings. In the street or at the office there might be legitimate objections to brocades, ruffles, buckles and feathers. But at dances or parties, why should men be content with apparel of Stygian monotony when such glittering possibilities exist?

Is Labor Turning Left?

THE news columns carry the stories of the annual meeting of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor. These meetings each year have a double purpose, one to prepare for the convention of the entire federation, which occurs each autumn, the other to draw a legislative program. This year the deliberations of the executive council are unusually important, for not only is the coming convention faced with crucial decisions, but the position to be taken on legislation may prove to be a turning point in A. F. of L. policy.

The paramount immediate problem is the method of absorption of the abnormal increase in union membership. Since much of the increase has been in industries hitherto slightly influenced by unionism, and in which craft demarcations are hazy, it would be folly to command that the traditional craft type of union be imposed upon the recruits. Not only among the new unionists, but among the old, there have been distinct disapprovals of the traditional leadership. It has been true always that young aspirants to leadership have criticized the old leaders, but this year the youngsters have a considerable backing in the rank and file. So if the men in power, including those on the executive council, stand for rigid conformity to tradition, they may lose either their offices or their union members.

Because of this internal situation the policy to be adopted toward future legislation may be a break with prior history. The new members and young leaders are impatient with the Government's administration of the famous "7a." Hence radicalism is getting more attention. The strategists on the council may decide that a program for legislation that has a new radical tone will appease critics within the unions' own households, and make them less insistent that the old craft bonds in union structure be loosened. Mr. Green already has hinted that Socialism is not so abhorrent to him as it was to his predecessor, Samuel Gompers. If the hint indicates a serious intention to turn toward the Left, then truly the American Federation of Labor will have broken with its long allegiance to individualism and its acceptance of, indeed its partnership with, capitalism.

For these reasons the present discussions of the executive council and near approach of the annual convention are critical for the future of the American Federation of Labor and will be watched with great interest, not only by labor, but by business and industrial leaders and, in fact, by all persons who recognize that on present events may hinge vital changes in the structure of American life.

England's Historic Houses

NO PICTURE of the English countryside is complete which does not include its historic country houses, both the greater ones, like Arundel Castle, Knole, Haddon Hall and Blenheim, and the lesser ones, homes of the old squirearchy, with their ancient lawns and timbered parks. Here in the past lived the families which have provided English history with its most famous names, and here, still, is some of the heritage of their culture in the form of pictures, libraries and furniture. For hundreds of years such residences, with their beautiful surroundings, have been centers of private and public life throughout England. Will it be so hundreds of years hence, or even in half a hundred years? Many of these houses have already been vacated by the families, now impoverished, that owned them for generations, and have been sold to newcomers. Others are still in the same ownership, but are falling into disrepair. Yet others are empty, and the parks around them are being surrendered to estate development.

If these irreplaceable mansions are to be saved for posterity, some active measures must be taken soon. The agricultural estates which once brought to their owners the revenues with which to maintain their houses and parks are now more apt to show a loss than a profit. They can only be kept up by wealth drawn from other sources. As wealth is increasingly distributed, in accordance with a process which for other reasons cannot be deplored, one sad consequence will be increasing neglect of the historic houses.

But should they not be saved, as cathedrals and certain other monuments are saved, for the nation? But to keep them in accordance with their true character, they should not be lifeless museums, but inhabited dwellings, centers of hospitality, and at the same time—unquestionably—accessible to the public. With this end in view, Lord Lothian has been suggesting that these houses—some sixty larger and 600 smaller ones—should be freed from estate duty so long as they are preserved with their artistic treasures and their gardens complete, and that in certain cases, where by reason of their splendor they would still be beyond the means of private owners, the National Trust, the owner of so many beautiful places, should be empowered to administer them.

This suggestion is of profound interest to a growing section of the English public; and it can scarcely fail to arouse the sympathy also of foreigners who, having been visitors to England, or readers of the literature of England, will feel that the existence of much that belongs so essentially to her character is at stake.

The Faculty in the Focsle

"THE happiest days I ever spent!" Thus does the president of the College of the City of New York describe his two weeks before the mast in the Norwegian freighter Tela during a recent passage to Europe.

Inspired by a pedagogic impulse to make a practical study of the seaman's profession, it seems that Dr. Frederick B. Robinson, holder of scholarly titles *ad lib.*, temporarily forsook his presidential position for a bosun's chair, discarded his academic robes for an outfit of dungarees, and shipped in the Tela in quest of another "degree." Judging by newspaper accounts, the results of his adventure defy all nautical traditions.

The work was easy; the food was excellent. The sailors didn't grumble. At least, Dr. Robinson didn't hear any grumbling from his private focsle near the captain's cabin. The able-bodied prexy had other novel experiences. Once when some machinery got out of order, he conferred with the captain and chief engineer, thereby exposing himself to the antagonism of his shipmates, once they had discovered that the Tela had signed on a brain truster before the mast.

The legendary hardships of the sailor's calling appear to fade completely in the glowing account of this delightful voyage in the Tela. If only one could be sure that the seafaring savant sampled the full curriculum, including the customary morning laboratory exercises in the applied art of holystoning a deck!

Such an adventure, on the whole, must appear far too tame to one who likes to rough it. No doubt that is why, when homeward bound, Dr. Robinson's name was on the list of first-class passengers, instead of the seamen's articles.

The Casual Day

President Roosevelt, traveling through the drought country, saw signs along the way which said: "You gave us beer, now give us water." The President in a speech at Devil's Lake, N. D., remarked that the water problem was more difficult since it could not be controlled by a human agency. Forces against bootleggers are being enlarged. An intensified drive against liquor smuggling was recently reported. But as yet there seems little indication that the legalized liquor problem is being controlled by a human agency, either.

". . . in view of the contemplated breakdown of the forthcoming naval conference . . ."—London dispatch.

Would Mr. Shearer volunteer an opinion as to who is doing the contemplating this time?

OUTSPOKEN

There is nothing reticent about ignorance.

LE BARON COOKE.

What's On the Air?

The Brownses, in order to keep up with the Joneses, reports S. V., have "purchased a radio with a promise down and a dollar a week until sun shall set no more. Returning home after a trying day they decide to find relaxation and self-improvement by turning the radio dial." Here is what some of the blasts poured out upon them sound like to S. V.:

> The program to which you have just listened was sponsored by the Association of Contented Cows of America. Miss Bossie Mu-Cow bids you good night. Bossie, say good night to the ladies and gentlemen of the radio audience. Muuuow. (Imitation of a lady cow.)
>
> Station MIDAS. We are still on the gold standard. Do you need money? Why not borrow from us in a dignified confidential manner? Borrow on your cook stove. Just bring your stove with you and there will be no delay. Call UMPIRE 0000. Repeat UMPIRE 0000. I will spell it for you. U for usury, M for mischief, P for pffff, I for impertinence, R for receivership, E for extortion. Do not forget to bring the stove.
>
> Station BALLY. Have you tried Banana Ointment for slippery fingers? No matter how easily money slips through your hands some is sure to stick if you use Banana Ointment. Mention the name, Banana. It is also good for that contemptible feeling. Try it and see for yourself.
>
> Station HOO. We are the genuine original hot spot. The ensuing half hour tells you of the extraordinary merits of umtyump gasoline, oil, tires and service. Do not cheat your motor. Give it umtyump and watch it grow. If fed umtyump gas, ultimately the car will start. Take no imitations. Fill up today on umtyump.
>
> Station MOVIE. Have you seen the mystery picture, "Which Way"? Go tonight. It will thrill you, invigorate you, soothe you, calm you, make you happy for weeks. This is positively the superbest grandiloquent film masterpiece of all time, not excepting the future. By the same director as the "Bucket of Blood." Do not fail to see it tonight and tell your friends to go, too.

Between half-hour and quarter-hour announcements, S. V. admits, there was some really artistic talent presenting music, incidents of history and radio plays, but he says the chaff shouts itself so offensively and at such inopportune times that a new radio looms up like one great big disappointment.

* * *

Thanks, S. V., we thought the trouble with our radio was in the tubes.

A code to govern the sardine canning industry has been submitted to the NRA. We understand that one of the stipulations is that sardines shall not be packed in their cans more tightly than commuters are in trolley cars.

Is that New York headline writer who labeled a report "Green Warns of Reds" guilty of coloring the news?

"Economic cannibalism," Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell calls this thing that has landed all us economic cannibals in the economic stew. C. W. M.

The Norths in a Buffer State

CHRISTOPHER and Mary North had been away for many weeks on their journey through Latin America. Sue, who was taking care of things at home during their absence, thought of them often. It was not long after she had heard from them in Buenos Aires that a letter arrived from Montevideo, the capital of Uruguay. . . .

Dear Sue:

Montevideo is only an overnight's ride from Buenos Aires. We made the trip in a large, comfortable and spotlessly clean steamer and went immediately to a hotel owned and operated by the Government.

* * *

This little republic, lying between Brazil and Argentina, and next door to Paraguay, has suffered the fate of all buffer states and the consequences of an early social cleavage between the city and the country folk. The latter, called *gauchos*, as are all the cowboys in this nation, South Brazil and Argentina, were Americans in their interests and ideals. The city folk were more Europeans, and between the two there grew up a fued which nearly tore the republic apart and which lasted all during the nineteenth century.

"Ah, but things are different now," said our energetic young friend, Señor Grassi, whose Italian name indicates that Uruguay like Argentina has had a large influx of immigrants, "we found back in the early days of this century a real leader, José Batlle y Ordoñez, whose last name might have been written battle. . . ."

"But I thought you said 'Ordoñez,'" interrupted Mary.

"Yes, but 'Ordoñez' is his mother's name and 'Batlle' his real name," explained Señor Grassi, before he resumed his story. "Batlle had a clear understanding of our mental processes. It was he who inspired the Constitution of 1919 which gave us fame as being political pathfinders in Latin America. He proposed that the presidency with all its power and prestige be abolished and that a collegiate executive be established instead. . . . He knew that the lure of the presidency was at the root of many of our troubles. . . ."

I knew, however, that just before we arrived the Uruguayans had adopted a new constitution. I asked why the change had been made.

"We Latin Americans, though we are a very idealistic people, are also realistic," Señor Grassi explained. "If a constitution does not work we change it. We in Uruguay have had only three, but some of our neighbors have had more than fifteen in the same period. We found that the Constitution of 1919 did not work well in emergencies, so we have changed to a new and original formula of government which is a cross between a presidential and a parliamentary system."

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We were riding about the city and admiring the many playgrounds maintained by the Government. Each has a trained physical director under the Minister of Physical Education and each is equipped with the latest apparatus for play and exercise. The Uruguayans have gone in for sport and physical education on a large scale.

"You know, we Uruguayans have won the Olympic soccer championship in the last three meets. We have beaten the best English teams."

In many other respects this little but highly efficient and civilized nation offered much for us to examine and ponder over. In Uruguay, if there is any complaint, it is not about Government interference with business but about Government in business. Our hotel and its beautiful beach are owned and operated by the Government. The Uruguayans also are an extremely tolerant people. They have harbored refugees and exiles from other nations and have permitted the Communists to make Montevideo their South American headquarters. This was done more because of the principle of the thing than because the Uruguayans are communistically inclined.

Uruguay is also the home, as Señor Grassi soon reminded us, of one of Latin America's best known essayists, José Enrique Rodó, whose essay Ariel, named after the character in Shakespeare's Tempest, has been influential in all Latin America. Ariel, according to Rodó, was the symbol of Latin America's spiritual, ethical and non-materialistic civilization, while Caliban was made to represent the crude and materialistic civilizations of the Anglo-Saxons. We asked if the Uruguayans still clung to the opinion of Rodó.

"No, we are beginning to learn that Americans and British have a higher and more refined civilization than we knew about. We were forced, for many years, to judge you by your representatives in this part of the world and by your imperialistic activities in the Caribbean. But after some of us studied in your countries we saw that your civilization was compounded of many varied elements and that you did have artistic tastes, a fine literature and many things which never reached us."

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Uruguay is a cattle-raising country and at one time was so prosperous that her peso was worth more than the American dollar, about 103 cents, but it tobogganed down to about 46 cents. The Uruguayans, like the Chileans, inaugurated drastic economies and virtually stopped all importations. Political unrest produced a mild form of dictatorship which still persists. But the people of Uruguay can't be downed. Efficient and capable they, too, started all over again.

Uruguay is one of the few Latin American nations that has been more or less constantly Pan Americanist in its ideals. Possibly her position and small size have led her, like Holland, to seek spiritual buttresses against aggression and force. But Señor Grassi seemed to think it was innate idealism and nothing so low as mere self-interest. And there was evidence to bolster up his opinion.

We spent some time in visiting the large and attractive university, the municipal theater, Teatro Solis, some of the parks and bathing beaches; and we took a ride to the hill with a fortress, which, presumably, gave the city its name which, literally translated, means, "I see the mountain."

Although many steamers began to skip Montevideo after the slump in importations, we were fortunate in getting a boat to Brazil. We enjoyed Uruguay and wished we could spend more time there. Chris.

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Sue thought of the pictures she had seen of the beautiful harbor of Rio de Janeiro, and knew that Chris and Mary had by that time reached the Brazilian capital. PAUL VANORDEN SHAW.

Literature and the Dance Win Favor in Soviets

Diary of an Onlooker in Russia

Moscow

THE modern dance, which was regarded with disapproval for many years by austere Communists, has now been accepted as "ideologically correct." It has been so thoroughly accepted that the Soviet state itself proposed a school to teach ballroom dancing at the Gorki Park of Culture and Rest. Relaxing Socialist workers may learn under state auspices the fox trot, the waltz or even the tango. While the ballet has been supported by the Communist dictatorship from the beginning, modern dances were frowned upon as "bourgeois and uncultural." The change in attitude has come gradually, and was first officially announced when several state-owned hotels in Moscow organized dance orchestras and even advertised afternoon dances and dinner dances. One hotel recently imported a Polish jazz band. The response at first was hesitating, since the dictatorship's approval was not entirely clear, but recently eager crowds have stormed the hotels on "Free Day Eve," the night before the usual sixth-day holiday. As a result of the growing interest in dancing, the demand for pianos has become acute. The state piano factory in Leningrad reports that it sold 227 pianos in one day to "workers" in Kharkov, and received orders for 2000 from this one provincial city. The demand is so much greater than the supply that orders will be accepted at present only from manual workers, the favored class in the Soviet Union.

* * *

A new building will soon be ready in Moscow for the Lenin library, the capital's oldest library, founded in 1797 by Prince Rumiantsov as one result of the literary revival started in the reign of Catherine the Great. It was renamed after Lenin in 1924 because the Communist leader spent much time there in study and research work. With its 5,600,000 books, this library attracts 2500 visitors daily, and has outgrown its present quarters. The new building is modern in every respect, and has room for 10,000,000 books, and its eight reading halls can accommodate between 4000 and 5000 visitors daily. A separate wing is devoted to a research institute and to the library school which is training librarians for service in the libraries now being established in every Soviet city and town and even on collective farms and factories.

* * *

With the fairy tale restored to good standing for Soviet children, the literature of fantasy, which was also in disrepute for a time, is emerging again and is immensely popular. The fantasies of H. G. Wells and Jules Verne are being published by the state and are sold out as rapidly as they can be printed. A scientific fantasy by the Soviet writer A. Bilaev, "Ruler of the World," has sold more than 20,000 copies and is still in demand.

The Soviet critic, A. R. Palei, urges more Soviet writers to attempt fantasies. He declares they serve a useful purpose in stimulating imagination and that foreign writers cannot provide the proper "ideological content" for Soviet readers. So far, he avers, Soviet writers have merely imitated foreign writers, and he expresses the hope that some of the best Soviet writers will turn their attention to this kind of work. He suggests three requisites: literary excellence, scientific accuracy and avoidance of the supernatural.

Joseph Stalin's sharp warning to some Communist Party members working on railways has given rise to one of the slyly witty sayings which are never published in Soviet Russia, but nevertheless circulate with amazing rapidity. In a decree pointing out the need for better labor discipline on the railways, Mr. Stalin observed that the behavior of some Communist workers is "hardly distinguishable from that of wreckers and class enemies," and added that membership in the party would not save them from punishment. Some anonymous wit commented: "First Stalin 'liquidated' the nepmen, then the kulaks, and now he prepares to 'liquidate' the Communists."

* * *

Mr. Stalin's reproof to undisciplined Communists, however, has been received with general approval. In their zeal to prove themselves effective Communists, some minor officials have devoted more time to policing less-favored non-party workers than to performing their tasks well. Mr. Stalin's decree makes it abundantly clear that the party does not countenance such behavior, and that those who abuse their party membership are likely to be expelled summarily by the Party Control Commission, whose powers were strengthened at the last party Congress. According to the most recent figures, there are now only 1,800,000 active party members, with 900,000 associate members. The tendency is to reduce rather than increase the size of the party, and the standards of membership are being constantly raised. Future Communists are likely to be selected very largely from among Young Communists and Pioneers, groups in which training for party membership begins at the age of eight years. The strength of Communist dictatorship, as Mr. Stalin emphasizes once more, lies in qualitative selection of members.

DEMAREE BESS.

Mirror of World Opinion

White Collar League of America

THE White Collar League of America is a patriotic, progressive association. It is a nonprofit corporation, nonsectarian and without political affiliations. Its articles of incorporation are based on the following purposes:

"To work in the interests and for the welfare of that group of United States citizens, commonly known and described as the white collar class, whose occupations, vocations or professions do not involve manual labor; to foster patriotism; and to promote respect for the Government of the United States of America."

The white collar class has probably been the greatest sufferer throughout the depression, and has had the least to say regarding the misery into which it has been plunged.

By the white collar class is meant not only salaried employees (male and female), but also those whose source of income is derived from this great middle class—namely, doctors, dentists, lawyers, teachers, salesmen, owners of small stores and businesses—whether capitalized or not, whose interests are all identical, and all of whom should face the future shoulder to shoulder.

A dissatisfied and helpless middle class is a great menace to any country, and its members are fertile soil on which may be sown the seeds of Communism or any other of the political "isms" of today.

The White Collar League of America, standing as it does, against any change in our American traditions of freedom of thought and individual action, is the logical solution toward mitigating the unrest of the great middle class by giving them a united voice in the affairs of this country.—*South Hills (Penna.) Dispatch.*